Lincoln

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THOMAS J. PICKETT,
Main street, Peoria, over the store of J. K. Lowry.

TERMS.
Two Dollars a year if paid in advance, or within sixty days from the time of subscribing, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. Single pape s 6¼ cents.
Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square (12 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.
All letters and communications must be directed to the publisher, and in order to receive attention must be *post paid*.

PEORIA REGISTER.

VOL. I. PEORIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1844. No. 26.

A THREE DAYS HUNT IN ALABAMA.

BY JOHNSON J. HOOPER, ESQ.

We determined some time since, that at the first convenient opportunity, which should occur during this fall, we would betake ourselves to the woods with a gun, and endeavour to get out of our blood a little of the fever which two years without exercise or the bracing excitement of a hunt, had generated. The time at length arrived which we had appointed for our three days of freedom. Our friends Johnson, Smith, and Jones, drove slumber from our eyes on Wednesday morning last, at earliest dawn, with the loudest and shrillest whoop that ever came by concert from three mortal throats. Each man had his poney, his saddle bag of provisions, his frying pan and tin cup.

It was a morning that only the man who loves the woods and free sports, could appreciate. The sun was just beginning to touch the brown sides of the hills when our trail dashed precipitately down the rugged side of the Little Mountain, bringing us at once into the dense cane and bamboo thibkets of Oakchun Swamp, which looked so much like the wilderness dwelling of *real* game, that we could not resist the impulse to give an honest, hearty, hound inspiring halloa! We mabe every thing ring again, and having done so, felt considerably relieved. Our five dogs meantime had been creeping through the cane, and very shortly after our whoop was given, scared up a turkey which perched in the very top of a lofty pine almost out of range; but we were never a creeper, so fired away incontinently—*and missed.* The turkey, however, was not permitted to leave, for as he was endeavoring to get his steam up, to clear the tree top, Jones brought him to the ground.

We now sought a convenient spot for camping. In a bend of the creek about a mile below the turkey tree, we found it. A half acre adjacent to the creek, with no other growth upon it than a few straggling reeds, and half a dozen huge walnut and sweet gum trees, was the spot. The boy kindled a fire and cooked breakfast, which being swallowed the ponies were hobbled and turned into the cane The next thing that claimed attention, was the arrangement of the day's campaign. This was settled by giving Johnson and Jones both sides of the creek upwards, Smith the swamp on the left, and ourself that on the right bank downwards. Four of the dogs followed Smith, and "Pont" of course, was with me; the other two said they were "dog enough" themselves.

We all burst off, every man to his range. And now comes the tough part of our story. We have often been told "*that thar war bar*," on Oakchun, but we had never given credence to the story.—Judge then of our surprise, at beholding before we had gone half a mile through the cane (to accomplish which consumed more than an hour,) a stout black animal, a good deal like a black hog, dart out of the cane before us, and make for a huge hollow poplar! It was a bear—a cub of about six months old—a real, live, wild bear. There he was ascending the tree and we with the ,,trimbles" so bad, that we couldn't keep the gun on his broad back at forty steps! Wasn't it provoking? Arrived at the entrance of his den, the cub put one fore paw into the hole, and letting go the other, turned a little round so as to have a good look at us. We have seen "*humans*" whose faces lacked the intelligence of that bear's, as placing his loose paw on the side of his snout, he plainly said by the gesture, "you can't exactly come it." We should instantly have convinced him of the fallacy of his proposition, had not the head of another individual precisely similar, except in size, to our waggish cub, showed itself at the hole. "Hillo!" thought we, "a family concern, eh!" And with that we pushed another bullet down the barrel of our gun, for we recollected some terrible stories of the ferocity of the bears when defending their young.—Prudence was always in large proportion to the other constituents of our valor. After cogitating awhile on the novelty of our position, "a long way from home and nobody close by" but a family of bears, we bethought ourselves of our horn, and forthwith sounded the notes "want help," most lustily. Smith and his dogs were soon on the spot and the rest followed pretty soon. Johnson went to the camp and returned with the boy and axe.—The tree was a tremendous one, but it was resolved to fell it, which however was easy work as it was a mere shell. When it started to fall, such a rumbling, scratching and tumbling as was made within, none but a "bar hunter" has ever heard.—It could only be likened to the sounds produced by a half dozen school boys gamboling in the bowels of an old steamboat boiler. Down came the tree! out popped the old lady, next a cub; the dogs cover them. The old bear gives a gentle sling with one of her paws, and simultaneously therewith, old Troup's "clockwork" comes to view through a gaping wound! Another sling—the "tan pup" finds himself yelling and bleeding, ten feet off in the cane. Cries of "don't shoot," "mind the dogs," "bring the axe," "come away Pont," "come away," are mingled with the crash of dry limbs and the cracking of the cane. It was not long before the bear disposed of both men and dogs; and though three shots were fired at her, she managed to get out of the scrape accompanied by her cub.

Suddenly all was silent, and disappointment was on every face. Hist! what noise is that? There's something in the old tree yet! Another cub! watch out, boys, at the ends of the log! Here he is, just mid-way of the log, and wedged in so that he can't move except to turn round! Sure enough this was the fact. Sam was instantly put to work to cut him out, and in a dozen licks, the black coat of the imprisoned cub was visible. The opening was then a little enlarged, and young bruin contrived to turn round, so as to bring his head to the hole. Sam's axe is poised—steady, Sam! hit him right between the eyes!" The axe descends—the bear's head is cleft—he quivers and dies!

In the morning we found our way to the camp, after daylight. During that dismal night, a circumstance occurred which may appear incredible, but which we solemnly aver to be as true as any other part of this story. About nightfall, immense flocks of ducks descended into the little stagnant pools around us, and excited greatly the astonishment of Pont, who has a mortal antipathy for ducks, growing out of the ill treatment he frequently receives at home from several individuals of that species, who help themselves out of his dish, when at his meals. Here was a chance for revenge, which the sagacious animal did not let slip. About midnight he awakened us, and giving us to understand that he had something on hand, he silently crept into the nearest lagoon, and with stealthy tread came upon a fine flock as they "rode at anchor," near the shore, like a flock of little boats. He gently touches the tail of one, with his fore paw—the duck takes its head from under its wing—in an instant, Pont seized the head in his mouth and crushed it before the note of alarm can be sounded. Thus he despatched one by one the whole flock!—In the morning he piled up before us, twenty-seven fine fat ducks! We instantly voted him a silver collar.

Upon our return to the camp, we found that our companions had killed fifteen ducks, which with those taken by Pont, made the respectable number of forty-two. They had also killed a couple of young turkies and a small doe.

Sam arrived about ten o'clock with the pack-horse, and the weather threatening rain, it was agreed that we should break up camp and return home. But as we had not yet killed a single thing the rest of the party consented to tramp with us up the creek to the Upper Ponds, where the "old trail" crosses the swamp; leaving the boy to make the best of his way home, with two poneys and the game. We saw no game, however, until just about leaving the swamp, when Jones fired suddenly into the cane, killing a young wild hog. Quick as thought the "Patriarch" of the drove, a ferocious old black boar, rushed up to his fallen companion, with gleaming tusks and foaming mouth. A shot from Johnson damaged the old fellow's snout slightly, and so aroused his anger that he plunged at his enemies in the fiercest style, his bristles awfully erect, and his eyes *almost* emitting sparks. Jones was nearest him, and upon him the furious animal rushed, bearing him to the ground, to the great terror of all. It was a moment of the intensest agony as the immense beast stood upon the body of our poor friend! What can be done? tho't every one; the poor fellow will certainly be destroyed. Just at this perilous moment, Smith, with a presence of mind truly admirable, seized the hog by the tail, when he twisted so skillfully and vigorously that the old boar, instead of ripping up Jones, set up the harshest and most discordant squealing that ever shocked auditory nerve. Here was a "triumph of mind over brute force!" The hog struggling with the strength of a giant, and Smith standing in the rear, quietly and smilingly twisting his tail as neatly and effectually as it could have been done by a patent spinning machine! Hog flesh could not stand it: the boar "gave in;" but his cries brought up within ten steps of us, several of the drove, who formed a semi-circle about us. We made Smith keep his tail-hold, until we shot four of them, and then "*knifed*" the old one. This was the *finale* of the Hunt on the Oakchunhatchee; a hunt in all respects, we will venture to say, as successful as any of the season, in the State of Alabama.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE COUNTRY PERFECTLY SAFE.

We have all along entertained serious fears for the safety of our new but extensive country—have looked upon the chances of a war with Great Britain with great alarm and exceeding much trembling, and upon the consequences of such war as nothing more nor less than a continued train of destruction and devastation ending in total and irretrievable ruin. Our minds, by day, have been filled with dire speculations of downfall—by night we could hardly close our eyes without visions of immense fleets of steam ships and sail ships, cruising—in our troubled imaginations—off our ports, creeks, harbors and havens. The release of McLeod afforded us a temporary relief, to be sure, and the settlement of the Boundary Question gave us a short respite; but soon Oregon rose into a point at issue, and again we were made perfectly miserable with the thought of our country's annihilation.—We knew that we had achieved our independence in the revolution, and had gained laurels imperishable at the same time we felt aware that in our last war with the mistress of the ocean we not only held our own, but, in common back-woods parlance, "broke winner in the long run;" but then the vaunting stories of the increase of the British navy staggered our faith in the probability that we could play the same game a second time, and we were led to hope that every thing might be sacrificed, Oregon and all, rather than that we should be involved in another war which must only end in carnage and obliteration.

Such were our gloomy thoughts—such our dreadful forebodings—until the dark cloud of defeat was dispelled and the bright sky of victory was spread out before us. We can see our way clear now—the country is safe. Paixhan guns, in foreign hands, are even like unto pop guns in children's hands—bomb shells are as harmless as egg shells—batteries not half as dangerous as buckwheat cakes. We have heard a Western war speech, and we are reconciled—England had better sell out her navy at once. Read, all ye of little faith, and take comfort ye who have waxed fearful that the day of our national annihilation was at hand—read and rejoice. Hear what a "howling tiger" from the "great west" has to say upon the subject of Oregon and a war with Great Britain:

"Whar; I say *whar*, is the individual who would give up the first foot, the first outside shadow of a foot, of the great Oregon? There aint no such individual. Talk about treaty occupations to a country over which the great American eagle was flown! I scorn treaty occupation—d—n treaty occupation. Who wants a parcel of low flung, "outside barbarians" to go in cahoot with us, and share alike a piece of land that always was and always will be ours! Nobody. Some people talk as though they were afeerd of England. *Who's* afeerd! Hav'nt we licked her twice, and can't we lick her agin!—Lick her! yes; just as easy as a bar can slip down a fresh peeled saplin. Some skeery folks talk about the navy of England; but who cares for the navy? Others say that she is the *mistress* of the ocean.—Supposin she is—aint we the *masters* of it! Can't we cut a canal from the Mississippi to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, turn all the water into it, and dry up the d—d ocean in three weeks! Whar then, would be the navy! It would be *no whar!*—There never would have been any Atlantic ocean if it had'nt been for the Mississippi, nor never will be after we've turned the waters of that big drink into the Mammoth Cave! When that's done, you'll see all their steam ships and their sail ships they spluge so much about lying high and dry, floundering like so many turkles left ashore at low tide.—That's the way we'll fix 'em. *Who's* afeerd!"

There, we think the country is safe now—perfectly safe. Messrs. Trollope, Hall, Dickens, Marryat & Co. will please give the above three insertions in their next, and charge to the board of water works.

Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, who is now so warlike on the Oregon question, wrote the following letter to John Binns, Esq., on the 7th June, 1807. He opposed the whigs then as he does now.

"I endeavor to molest nobody with my political sentiments, though I disdain to disguise them however heretical they may seem at this time of the tide. If I had been capable of reflection, when the American Colonies took up arms against the mother country, I should have been what is termed a *Tory*, nor can I term that an appellation of reproach. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, 189 Chesnut street."

It is not at all strange that this man is now a loco foco—a leading loco foco—one of the party's idols, and its great champion in the House of Representatives. A man, who, if he had lived at the time of the sublimest Revolution recorded in history, would have been a traitor to his country and to liberty, must necessarily be of that party, that now by its relentless warfare upon the protective policy, is endeavoring to force back our glorious Republic into a condition of humiliating dependence on Great Britain.

This man, (Ingersoll,) like his brother locofocos, often stigmatizes the whigs as "the *British* party." We should think the word "British" would burn and blister the rascal's tongue like a mouthful of aquafortis.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE MONSTER SALAZAR.

Incidents of Kendall's Santa Fe expedition.

This miscreant, who has been consigned to an immortality of infamy by Mr. Kendall, in his "Santa Fe Expedition," was the officer in command of the escort which conducted the Santa Fe prisoners for some distance on the first part of their miserable march to Mexico. He was employed in this service by Amijo, Governor of the Northern province. In character, he was considered a picaroon or robber, and the men under his command were little better than banditti.

In illustration of the brutality of Salazar, we may state that a man named M'Alister, a native of Tennessee and of excellent family, was completely exhausted, and so lame that he could no longer walk. Salazar, after beating the other lame and sick prisoners, came up to him and ordered him to overtake the main body a quarter of a mile in advance. M'Alister declared his inability to proceed on foot. Salazar, then drew his sword, and ordered him to hurry on. M'Alister still declared that he could not. Once more this savage pointed to the main body of the prisoners, and notwithstanding he had plenty of mules ordered the cripple to 'hurry forward;' he could not. "*Forward!*" said Salazar, now wrought to a pitch of frenzy—"*Forward or I will shoot you on the spot.*" "Then shoot"—replied M'Alister, throwing off his blanket and exposing his manly breast "and the quicker the better." Salazar took him at his word, and a single ball sent as brave a man as ever trod the earth to eternity! His ears were then cut off, his shirt and pantaloons stripped from him, and his body thrown by the wayside, as food for wolves.

We may mention two other instances of barbarity, almost without parallel. As the sun was setting, says Kendall, those who were in front were startled by the report of two guns, following each other in quick succession. "We turned round to ascertain the cause, and found that a poor unfortunate man named Godolphin, a merchant, who had joined the expedition with a small amount of goods, had been shot by the rear guard, for no other reason than he was too sick and weak to keep up.—He had made a bargain with one of the guard, to ride his mule for a short distance, for which he was to give him his only shirt. While in the act of taking it off, Salazar ordered a soldier to shoot him. The first ball only wounded the wretched man, but the second killed him instantly, and he fell with his shirt about his face."

The next day, just as morning dawned, a man named Griffith gave out. He had been wounded by the Indians, had ridden a mule until his faculties were nearly paralyzed with the cold, when he jumped off, and again undertook to walk. Too weak, however, and too lame to travel, he sank to the ground. A soldier told him to rise, or he would obey the orders given by Salazar, "to put all to death who could not keep up." Griffith made one feeble and ineffectual effort. The attempt was too much. He cast an imploring look at the soldier, and while doing so, the brutal miscreant *knocked his brains out with a musket!* His blanket was then stripped from him as the reward of his murderer, his ears were cut off, and he was thrown by the roadside, another feast for the buzzards and prairie wolves!

Salazar robbed the poor prisoners, and nearly starved them to death, although he had cattle wherewith to feed them. On arriveng at El Paso, he was put under arrest for his cruelty, robbery and murders, by order of General Elias, and a late account informs us, that while on a recent expedition into the Indian country, stealing horses, he was waylaid, killed, and scalped, and his body left to gorge the birds and beasts of prey.—*Philad Enquirer.*

A complete comedy of errors, we have been told has been just under enactment at the criminal court, which will possibly lead to some difficulty amongst our law sages, to carry it to a satisfactory denouement—as far as the ends of justice are concerned. This is the story, as it has been related to us: Two men, each rejoicing in the appellation of George Williams, are in confinement under two different charges; one for stealing a couple of pair of shoes, and the other burglary. On Monday through mistake, the burglar was tried for the petty larceny, and, by some means or other, his guilt was so satisfactorily proved that the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Yesterday the minor rogue was brought up for arraignment on the more serious offence, but, shocked to find his little act of adroitness, which required a soul not much above upper leather to achieve, magnified into a nocturnal exploit of daring intrepidity, he disclaimed the affair altogether—he would not have it at any price—he resolutely stuck to the shoes. The other Dromio—the real Simon Pure—however, had forestalled him, and taken upon his broad shoulders the little load of guilt which the robbery of the miserable leather understandings involves, leaving his own heavy burden to be borne off by any one to whom chance may yet assign it. The burglary must of course be saddled upon some one, and out this confusion some points of law will undoubtedly arise. Can the burglar be again tried after once passing under the scrutiny of the lynx eyes of the law? Can the larceny man be arraigned again on a charge which has been proved on another? Or will society insist upon the rogue's march again being played, a countermarch in this case,) so as to make each resume his proper place, and the shadow on the unerring dial of the law to retrograde—to go back a few degrees, as in the case of Hezekiah of old—that justice may not be foiled of her victims, nor the community of the salutary example which the due consideration of evil doers is expected to furnish!—*New Orleans Republican.*

Elopement.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing March 28th, says:

"An incident, which occurred last evening, will afford our gossip food for a month, and must take precedence for to day of legislative news. Theo. Fenn, editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, a bachelor of forty five, met with the misfortune some three months since of falling desperately in love with the only daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens, a beautiful and accomplished girl of about seventeen summers. Meeting occasionally, and only by stealth, he pressed his suit with ardor and was accepted. Soon after, the father of the lady discovered how matters stood, and enraged beyond measure, confined the daughter to her chamber, and otherwise prepared himself to defend his premises from intrusion. For a week the fair creature bore her confinement patiently, but this morning it was found that some mysterious hand had withdrawn the bolts and bars and the bird had flown. Suffice it to say that the valiant editor bore off the prize last night about twelve o'clock, taking a fast coach for Reading. The lady is the daughter of Dr. Verbake, with cash in hand to the amount of seventeen thousand dollars."

Clay Badge.—Mr. R. G. Berford, of Philadelphia, has gotten up a very handsome 'Clay Badge,' printed on fine white satin, to be worn on the breast on occasions of processions, conventions, &c. The execution of the badge is excellent, and in the centre of it is a strikingly correct likeness of Mr. Clay.

Two insurance companies in France, one in Paris and the other in Havre, have presented to Capt. Peabody, of New York, a splendid chronometer, and to each of his officers a circle and sextant, for saving $50,000 from the ship Constitution, of Portland, which foundered at sea some time since. In addition to this the French underwriters have authorised their agents in New York to pay to Capt. Peabody, in cash, one thousand dollars.

From the Baltimore American.

The tariff policy in Germany.

Our readers are aware that the Zoll Verein or Commercial Union among the German states is similar in many respects to our own Union. We say in many respects—meaning by that, in all matters relating to commerce and domestic industry. Politically each state is independent, nor is there any general government amongst them analagous to ours in respect to internal jurisdiction in civil affairs. One system of impost duties, however, extends to the whole Union; one system of commercial regulations prevails; there are no obstructions to inland trade between the several states.

Before the establishment of the Zoll Verein or Commercial Union, some ten years ago, England supplied the German states with cotton and woolen goods and colonial produce in immense quantities, and in the spirit of the same policy which she has long pursued towards us, refused the agricultural products of Germany. There was a period when the consumption of English manufactures was in Germany four times greater than in her much boasted Indian Empire; and yet, says the Augsburgh Gazette, the monopolizing islanders would not allow us poor Germans the advantages they concede to their subject Hindoos, of paying for the manufactures we need in agricultural produce.

The effects of such a system as this upon the industry and resources of Germany—a system worse than one of colonial subjugation—could not but become apparent. In order to counteract it, and to rescue the country from its exhausting operation, the Zoll Verein, with its protective restrictions, was established. What have been the results of the protective policy upon the internal prosperity of Germany? We find the answer in the Gazette from which we have already quoted, which is the leading journal of Germany, if not of continental Europe.

Within these ten years Germany has made the advance of a century in welfare and industry, in the feeling of self independence, and in national energy. And why? That those revenue barricades, which separated Germans from Germans, should be leveled, was well and good: but poor would have been the consolation thus afforded to the nation, had her industry still been left exposed to competition. It was mainly the protection which the system of the Zoll Verein secured to the manufacturers of articles of general consumption that worked the wonder.

If the Germans were somewhat late in coming to a knowledge of the real causes of the depression which so long kept down their domestic prosperity—if they listened to their cost to the theories of free trade which England loves to preach but not to practice—they have taken good care at least, when they did move in their own behalf, to move with a clear understanding of the subject, and with that settled determination of purpose which distinguishes the national character. The remarks which we shall presently quote from the Augsburg Gazette are not only sound and cogent—but they are of that comprehensive kind which embrace the principal of the matter and are as applicable to our own country and its interests as they are to Germany. The two points embraced cover the main ground of the whole question—first, the effect of protective duties upon the articles protected, supposing it to be an article which may be manufactured at home; secondly, the effect of protective duties upon the agricultural interest. Let us see how these points are considered in Germany.

"We must frankly acknowledge that Dr. Bowring has irrefutatable proved that the Zoll Verien does not as has been alleged, impose mere revenue duties—that it is not limited to between ten and fifteen per cent, as Huskisson believed; we say plainly, that in respect of articles of general consumption, it secures protecting duties from twenty to sixty per cent. But how have those duties operated? Do the consumers pay from twenty to sixty per cent. more for German manufactures than they formerly did for foreign, as according to the theory they should? Or are the German goods worse than the foreign? By no means; Dr. Bowring himself bears testimony to the fact, that the German manufactures, which are protected by the high duty, are better and sold on more reasonable terms than the like foreign articles. The internal competition with security against the distressing effects of foreign competition has worked this miracle, of which the economical [Free Trade] school knows nothing, and nothing wills to know. The proposition which that school maintains is therefore not true—namely, that a protecting duty enhances to the amount of such duty the price of the home manufacture thereby protected. For a short time indeed it may cause such an increase of price, but in every country that has a proper capacity for becoming a manufacturing nation internal competition must, under a system of protection, speedily bring down the price lower than it stood when free importation prevailed.

Well then, has our agriculture suffered any detriment from the high tariff? Quite the contrary. It has gained—a ten-fold gain during the last ten years. The demand for agricultural produce has increased, and the prices have everywhere risen.—It is notorious, too, that in consequence of the prosperity of our home manufacturers, the value of landed property has everywhere experienced an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. Daily labor is everywhere better paid, and on all hands improved means of conveyance are in progress to completion or projected. Nevertheless, some states of the Union continue to look to the repeal of the English duties on corn and timber, for their salvation, and there are also some wealthy and influential men, who, distrusting their own experience, still put faith in the cosmopolite creed.

The views here presented have been repeatedly set forth by the friends of of the protective policy in our own country. Prior to the establishment of the Tariff of 1842 these arguments were insisted upon—reiterated and enforced with almost every variety of illustration in all parts of the United States. They were urged then as the fair deductions of reason—as showing the natural results that must almost inevitably come from a wise protective policy in an enterprising country like our own, abounding in resources and characterized by an inventive genius. *Now* these results have come. The operation of the Tariff of 1842, as it exists at this moment, has demonstrated beyond all doubt that the prices of manufactured goods, protected by duties, are not enhanced but reduced by such protection, and that internal competition must continue to keep the prices down. It is also demonstrated that the agricultural interest does not suffer by the prosperity of manufacturing and mining industry, but that it is benefited thereby.—In short, the beneficial results which the German States have enjoyed, and are now enjoying from their Zoll Verein, with its protective features, are precisely analagous to the beneficial policy which the United States of America enjoy from the protective provisions of the tariff of 1842. The policy of England towards Germany has been similar to that pursued towards us, and the means of counteracting it must also be similar.

The Secret Discovered.—On Saturday the steam frigate Princeton, moored off the navy yard, had her propeller raised to the surface of the water by sinking her several feet by the head, when it was found that 150 fathoms of a hawser were closely wrapped around it, besides a small line, the combined bulk of which was equal to the rotundity of a common sugar hogshead. These ropes were cut loose with an axe, into pieces of about six feet in length. No wonder the gallant ship was impeded in her course from twelve to six knots per hour.—*Philadelphia American.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS READ IT!

Mr. Woodbury's late Speech on the Tariff—Hear him!

"The reliance of all men should be on their own energies, and skill, and local advantages, *looking, as Sir Robert Peel at last sensibly advises the Tamworth farmers to do, after experiencing the evils of a different course, more to manures and less to Government.*"

Only another way of saying "the people expect *too much* of the Government." And are American farmers to regulate their conduct by what Sir Robert Peel advises the farmers of Tamworth to do!—To depend *more* upon their *manures*, and less on the Government! What say you, farmers, to this? Is your conduct to be regulated by the scale meted out to the *Tamworth* farmers by Sir Robert Peel, and to you, by his echo, Woodbury? Think of it, and answer him as he deserves, with scorn and indignation.

And you, Mechanics, listen to the sentiments he adopts in reference to your wages:

"By which means (protective duties) the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by great prices, while the higher wages they receive, *makes them neither happier nor richer, since they only* ***DRINK MORE and WORK LESS.***"

Impudence and slander—downright *calumny.*—Buchanan said that you could do *as well* with low wages as you could with high. But what says Woodbury—"the higher wages you receive makes you neither happier nor richer, since you only ***DRINK MORE and WORK LESS.***" The American *Mechanic*, then, drinks just in proportion to the wages he receives; and it is necessary, therefore, to prevent him from drinking too much, *to pay him low wages!*

This is the estimate of this free trade demagogue—this patent democrat—this dear lover of the people—of the *mechanics* of the country. They only *drink more* and *work less*, according to the wages they get! It is not enough to break down your wages, but you are to be told that it is *for your own good*, to prevent you from drinking *too much*, that your wages are to be reduced to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. Let him hear you, Mechanics! Spurn this vile calumny, and its utterer, as you would a pestilence.—*Whig Standard.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cheering Prospects Ahead!—If there be a single Whig throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, who fears the issue of the contest in October and November, so far as regards Pennsylvania, we know of no better way to allay his doubts than by pointing to the spirit of union, harmony, zeal, energy and determination that pervades our ranks, and the distraction, disunion and dismay that reigns in the ranks of our opponents. Who that takes time to contrast the situation of the rival parties can doubt the result. What earthly power can stay the torrent of public opinion that is bent upon the destruction of every vestige of Loco-Focoism within our borders?

The Whigs are every where in motion. They are enlisting for the contest. They are burnishing their armor and furbishing their arms for the coming strife. Nothing that a wise foresight deems prudent to be accomplished has been left undone. The glorious flag of "Harry of the West," is every where hailed with enthusiasm! Young and old—grave and gay—even the gentle and the lovely, are uniting to place in his hands the nation's guidance. Judging of the future from the evidences of the past we are perfectly convinced that nothing but his physical dissolution will prevent Henry Clay from being the next President. The issue of the ensuing contest is no longer doubtful. We care not who may be the opposing candidate—Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Calhoun, Tyler, or all together—it will not change the fact that has already gone forth from the people that Henry Clay is to be the next President of the United States.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

Tactics of the Enemy.—Despairing to the success of an effort to awaken the dormant Jackson enthusiasm, or of an appeal to the reason of the people, the Locofocos now, like the impostors of old, invoke the powers of superstition. The people are treated as children to be scared by signs and omens, and to Amos Kendall has been entrusted the task of getting them up for the occasion.—Portents dire, told with fearful upturnings of the whites of eyes and in a hollow sepulchral tone of voice, worthy accompaniments of an old negro chrone's ghost story, are now paraded in almost every Locofoco paper we open, instead of arguments to induce the intelligent, shrewd, business people of this country to vote against Henry Clay and for *Martin Van Buren!*

The only parallel to these efforts is the ingenious device resorted to by the Chinese, who, in their late war with the English, dressed up a corps of their soldiers in the most hideous costumes they could imagine, thinking hereby to drive the "outside barbarians" in wild affright from their coasts. A few well directed volleys brought these Chinese "*devils,*" as they were styled, to their knees, begging for mercy, and the American Locofoco imps will share the same fate. The fact is, to use an old, but expressive saying, too many of our people have been brought up in the woods to be scared by owls.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The Presidency.—That Henry Clay, on the one hand and Martin Van Buren on the other, will be the candidates for the Presidency, of the two great political parties next fall, is now rendered certain. Nothing short of the death of one or both of them can defeat their nomination in May next. The battle of 1840 is to be fought over again—the same principles contended for. On the one hand will be arrayed the advocates of a protective tariff, a national bank, and a fair and economical administration of the affairs of our General Government, and on the other hand the defeated advocate of free trade, the sub-treasury with its hundreds of defaulters, and all of the attendant evils of Van Burenism in 1837, '8, '9, and '40. Who that for a moment reflects upon the evils growing out of the administration of affairs under Jackson and the follower in his "footsteps" will for a moment doubt the result. Or if they longer doubt, they have but to note the signs of the times to satisfy the most incredulous that nothing but the death of "Harry of the West," can defeat his election.

The people of the United States have once groaned and suffered, under the wrongs of Van Buren's administration—have once declared themselves opposed to his policy and his measure, and recorded their verdict against them in a manner not to be misunderstood. We doubt whether they will "expunge" the verdict from the big record book of 1840.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

A Locofoco Victory.—A most atrocious burglary and robbery was committed on Thursday the 28th ult., upon the printing office of the Advocate—a Whig paper published at Stamford, Ct. The office was entered at about four o'clock, and robbed of fonts of type and the other type and material broken up and destroyed. The type which was carried off was thrown into the canal. The editor says there was no other object in the foul transaction than to stop a Whig press on the eve of an important election, and all the circumstances of the case prove the assertion. The Locofoco gentry of Connecticut will find themselves very much mistaken, if they expect to carry the State by such means as this. [*Buffalo Journal.*

It was decided by Judge Kent, on Saturday, that a wife born abroad, and not naturalized, cannot inherit property devised to her by a husband.

List of lands and other real estate, situated in the county of Mason, and state of Illinois, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Patentee.	Ac's.	Des'n. sec T R	Val	Tax
Benjamin West	80	eh nw 28, 20 n, 5w,	240	1 [illegible]
same	80	wh ne 28, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 21, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 21, do	240	1 44
same	40	se ne 25, 20n, 7w,	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 23, do	120	72
same	40	ne nw 26, do	120	72
same	40	nw se 25, do	120	72
Philip Rainey and John Bennett*	80	eh se 21, 20 n, 6w,	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 25, do	240	1 44
same	40	ne nw 36, do	120	72
same	40	sw nw 27, do	120	72
same	40	se sw 25, do	120	72
same	40	ne sw 25, do	120	72
same	40	nw nw 27, do	120	72
same	40	se sw 22, do	120	72
same	80	eh nw 36, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 21, 20n, 5w,	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 21, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh ne 29, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 29, do	240	1 44
same	40	sw se 29, do	120	72
John Griggl	167	nw pt 23, 19n, 9w,	501	2 77
same	160	n w 1, do	480	2 88
same	80	e h se 9, 20n, 7w,	240	1 44
Name unknown	160	s e 15, 19n, 11w	480	2 88
"	40	wp sw 14, do	120	72
L P Boyce	40	se sw 11, 20n, 5w,	120	72
Jacob M Taylor	80	eh nw 11, do	240	1 44
G W Laforge	320	e hf 13, 20n, 5w,	960	5 76
L P Boyce	80	eh nw 14, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh nw 14, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 14, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 14, do	240	1 44
L B Moody	80	wh ne 15, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 15, do	240	1 44
William Norcross	80	eh ne 22, do	240	1 44
G W Laforge	160	n e 24, do	480	2 88
H P Johnson	80	eh sw 4, 21n, 5w,	240	1 44
Ebenezer Montague	80	e. ne 8, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 8, do	240	1 44
B Kellogg jr	160	n w 9, do	480	2 88
Jacob M Taylor	78	eh ne 4, 19n, 8w,	235	1 42
same	80	e pt se 5, do	240	1 44
J Cermichael	80	s e 20, 20n, 5w,	240	1 44
James Walker	80	wp nw 12, do	240	1 44
same	80	wp nw 14, do	240	1 44
James Watkins	40	sw se 19, do	120	72
Amos Halsey	80	ept ne 21, do	240	1 44
Josiah Crawford	80	eh sw 22, do	240	1 44
E D Culberson	40	nw sw 22,		
Amos Halsey	80	wh nw 22, do	240	1 44
George Nichols	80	eh se 22, do	240	1 44
B Karan	80	wh sw 26, do	240	1 44
David Engle	40	ne se 27, do	120	72
John Auxier	44	se ne 31, do	132	79
Wm Pelham	114	n e 3, do	342	2 05
S P Norris	140	ne ne 14, 20n, 7w,	120	72
Enoch Estep	80	eh sw 14, do	240	1 44
Jacob Snodgrass	40	se se 23, do	120	72
Thomas Eperson	40	ne se 23, do	120	72
Enoch Estep	40	ne se 14, do	120	72
Wm Pelham	40	nw sw 25, do	120	72
Jas Gamble	80	eh nw 35, 20n, 6w,	240	1 44
same	80	sh ne 35, do	240	1 44
Wm S Herring	80	eh sw 21, 23n, 8w,	240	1 44
same	40	se nw 21, do	120	72
same	80	wh nw 22, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 22, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 22, do	240	1 44
same	40	se nw 22, do	120	72
Catharine Wickham	160	n e 28, do	480	2 88
Jesse Miller	9.80	se se 33, 20n, 7w,	28	17
George G Miller	84	wh sw 33, do	252	1 51
John Taylor	16.50	sp se 34, do	56	34
John H Gardner	40	sw sw 2, 21n, 7w,	120	72
Milton Boice	80	eh sw 28, 23n, 7w,	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 28, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 29, do	240	1 44
same	40	sw se 29, do	120	72
Elijah Knox	80	wh nw 6, 19n, 8w,	240	1 44
Burr Kebbon n	40	se nw 6, do	120	72
Selvester Sutton	50	s frc pt 7, do	151	91
J Taylor and J W Wantzing	121	se frac 9, do	361	2 17
Jas W Donohue	70	sp nw fr do	210	1 26
same		sp ne fr do		
same		sp sw 10, do		
J H Buckmaster	37.80	ne sw 18, do	113	68
Drury S Field	320	e hf 17, 20n, 8w,	960	5 76
same	145	n e 19, do	435	2 61
same	160	n w 20, do	480	2 88
same	160	n e 20, do	480	2 88
same	80	wh nw 21, do	240	1 44
same	160	s e 21, do	480	2 88
George Harris	40	se nw 21, do	120	72
D S Field	80	wh sw 22, 20n, 8w,	240	1 44
O M Ross	80	eh se 26, do	240	1 44
John B Holmes	260	nw sw 30, do	782	4 69
Erastus Wright	115	s pt se / s pt ne 35, do	345	2 07
same				
James Gamble	144	np nw 35, do	434	2 61
Israel White	58	se frc 35, do	174	1 05
Milton Boyce	165	no 1, ne / no 1, nw / eno 2, ne / n 2 ne 2, 21n, 8w	493	2 99
same				
same				
same				
W Booth	80	wh sw 13, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh nw 24, do	240	1 44
Wm Barber	80	eh nw 15, 22n, 8w,	240	1 44
Richard Kellar	40	wh ne 33, do	120	72
J Estep	80	eh nw 35, do	240	1 44
Thomas Miller	80	wh nw 35, do	240	1 44
J W Donahue	160	s e 1, 19n, 9w,	480	2 88
Marvin Owen	40	se se 2, do	120	72
John R Wigginton	40	se sw 3, do	120	72
Marvin Owen	80	eh se 6, do	240	1 44
D S Field	94	pt sw 7, do	283	1 70
John Rhea	40	se ne 8, do	120	72
same	40	ne se 8, do	120	72
John R Wigginton	80	wp ne 9, do	240	1 44
V B Holmes	40	se sw 10, do	120	72
Henry Norris	134	sep sw 13, do	402	2 41
D S Field	80	wh sw 14, do	240	1 44
V B Holmes	40	sw sw 14, do	120	72
D S Field	141	wp se 14, do	424	2 55
Robert B Taylor	80	ehf se 15, do	240	1 44
James Gamble	80	wh se 17, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 17, do	240	1 44
Gideon Wheelock	160	wp nw / sw se 18, do / wpl sw	480	2 88
same				
same				
same		swp nw		
same	102	nwp nw 19, do	360	1 82
Benj F Wigginton	40	ne nw 20, do	120	72
same	40	nw ne 20, do	120	72
John B Holmes	157	se pt 20, do	473	2 84
Wm Morgan	40	sw nw 21, do	120	72
Z Hash	40	sw sw 24, do	120	72
same	40	se sw 24, do	120	72
H T & Abner Foster	160	s e 27, do	480	2 88
Littlebury Freeman	80	eh nw 8, 19n, 10w,	240	1 44
D S Field	80	eh se 13, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh ne 13, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 13, do	240	1 44
James Hickey	80	eh ne 20, do	240	1 44
J C Watson	40	se sw 22, do	120	72
Jeremiah Northern	40	se nw 22, do	120	72
D S Field	40	ne ne 24, do	120	72
W Engle	77	nh nw 12, 21n, 9w,	231	1 39
O M Ross	31.49	nw nw 30, 20n, 9w,	95	57
George Shafer	41.72	nw f 27, 21n, 9w,	125	75
Daniel S Lawrence	40	nw se 27, do	120	72
O M Ross	80	eh sw 6, 21n, 8w,	240	1 44
George Christian	173	n e 6, 21n, 8w,	520	3 12
Milton Ross	80	wh se 6, do	240	1 44
Rob't E Little	131	n w 20, 22n, 8w,	394	2 37
same	80	eh nw 29, do	240	1 44
Jas Doy & Jas Clark	160	s e 31, do	480	2 88
Robert E Little	80	wh ne 31, do	240	1 44
same	40	ne sw 31, do	120	72
M J Allen	31.80	sw sw 7, 20n, 9w,	95	57
O M Ross	36.45	wp sw 8, do	109	66
same	68.22	ep nw & sw do	204	1 23
same	80	wh se 8, do	240	1 44
Hosea Harden	232	eh s e 8, do & ne fr 8, do	696	4 18
same				
same	80	wh n e 9, do	240	1 44
same	320	whf 9, do	960	5 76
D S Field	80	wh se 13, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh s e 13, do	240	1 44
J Gamble & J Church	63	wh sw 19, do	190	1 14
D S Field	160	n e 24, do	480	2 88
John B Holmes	80	eh ne 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh ne 24, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh nw 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh sw 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 25, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 25, do	240	1 44
George Christ	155	n e &		
same		sep ne 13, 20n, 10w,	465	2 68
O M Ross	142	s e se 24, do	663	3 41
F Church & J Gamble	70.62	ep ne 24, do	212	1 27
Jeremiah Church	74	sp nw 24, do	223	1 34
George M Davenport	80	wh ne 25, do	240	1 44
Mathew Wiley	40	se sw 26, do	120	72
J Tayl'r & H Harbert	15.5	frac 28, do	45	27
Mathew Wiley	80	eh se 33, do	240	1 44
Harvey Rowland	40	ne sw 34, do	120	72
Allen Mattock	40	nw se 34, do	120	72
John Knight	40	sw nw 34, do	120	72
Mathew Wiley	40	nw ne 34, do	120	72
M J Allen	40	nw sw 34, do	120	72
H F Lockett	80	wh ne 13, 20n, 8w,	240	1 44
C Higbee	320	e hf 25, do	960	5 76
S G Wright	40	nw ne 35, do	120	72
same	80	eh ne 35, do	240	1 44
G C Davis	40	sw ne 35, do	120	72
S G Wright	160	s w 36, do	480	2 88
same	160	n w 36, do	480	2 88
Jonathan C Bancroft	80	eh ne 14, do	240	1 44
Lyman P Boyce	80	wh se 14, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 14, do	240	1 44
J M Tayler	80	eh sw 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh s e 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 23, do	240	1 44
Wm W Norcross	80	eh ne 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh ne 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh nw 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh sw 23, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh nw 24, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh nw 24, do	240	1 44
J M Tayler	80	eh sw 24, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh nw 26, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh ne 26, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh ne 26, do	240	1 44
Erastus Wright	80	eh se 27, do	240	1 44
Lyman P Boyce	40	ne nw 27, do	120	72
J C Bancroft	80	eh sw 27, do	240	1 44
Sam'l G Wright	40	se sw 27, do	120	72
same	40	sw ne 27, do	120	72
same	80	eh sw 27, do	240	1 44
same	40	sw se 27, do	120	72
Moses L Knapp	40	nw nw 27, do	120	44
same	40	ne ne 28, do	120	72
Sam'l G Wright	80	eh sw 28, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh se 28, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 28, do	240	1 44
Lucius Bradley	40	se ne 28, do	120	1 44
Sam'l G Wright	80	eh s e 31, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh se 31, do	240	1 44
same	80	eh ne 32, do	240	1 44
same	80	wh ne 32, do	240	1 [illegible]
same	160	n w 32, do	480	[illegible]
same	160	s w 32, do	480	[illegible]
same	160	n e 34, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	160	n w 34, do	[illegible]	[illegible]
J M Taylor	148.71	eh nw & wh nw 6, 19n, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same				
P Hubbard	40	nw ne 36, 20n, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H & P Hubbard	80	eh se 36, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abraham Lincoln	47	np nw 3, 10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Present owners—*P Rainey, *J O[illegible] J Thomas.

71.2009.085.20164

List of lands and other real estate, situated in the county of Mason, and State of Illinois, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Patentees.	Ac'es.	Des'cn.	T	R	Val	Tax
Mordica Mobley	17	np s fr 1,	19n,	7w,	67	34
Peter Van Bergen	18	np ne 4,	do		114	68
same	1.40	np nw 6,	do		13	8
Gorsham Jayne	26	nw fr ne 5,	do		79	48
same	40	se se 5,	19n,	8w,	120	72
same	40	ne ne 8,	do		240	1 44
John Knight	14.48	np nw 18,	20n,	9w,	42	26

SCHOOL LAND.

John G Conover	40	2 nw ne 16,	20n,	9w,	120	72
same	40	3 ne nw 16,	do		160	96
same	40	6 se nw 16,	do		160	96
same	40	7 sw ne 16,	do		120	72
same	40	1 ne ne 16,	do		120	72
same	40	8 se ne 16,	do		120	72
John B Conover	40	9 ne se 16,	do		140	84
same	40	16 sw se 16,	do		140	84

TOWN OF HAVANA.

Owners' names unknown.

Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m	Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m	Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m
2	4	3	1 8	26	2	8	4 8	41	6	8	4 8
2	7	4	2 4	26	3	8	4 8	41	8	4	2 4
3	3	4	2 4	26	4	8	4 8	41	10	5	3 0
3	7	4	2 4	26	6	8	4 8	42	1	4	2 4
6	3	6	3 6	26	7	8	4 8	42	3	4	2 4
6	5	4	2 4	26	8	8	4 8	42	7	4	2 4
5	7	10	6	26	9	8	4 8	42	9	4	2 4
6	1	4	2 4	26	10	8	4 8	43	2	4	2 4
6	5	8	4 8	26	11	8	4 8	43	4	4	2 4
6	7	10	6	27	5	4	2 4	43	6	4	2 4
6	8	10	6	27	7	4	2 4	43	8	4	2 4
7	5	8	4 8	28	1	4	2 4	43	10	4	2 4
8	1	8	4 8	28	3	4	2 4	46	6	3	1 8
8	6	14	6 0	30	1	4	2 4	47	1	3	1 8
8	9	10	6 0	30	3	4	2 4	47	3	3	1 8
9	1	8	4 8	30	5	4	2 4	47	5	3	1 8
9	3	6	4 8	30	8	3	1 8	47	7	3	1 8
9	6	8	4 8	30	9	3	1 8	47	9	3	1 8
10	8	6	3 6	31	1	4	2 4	48	2	4	2 4
11	1	5	3	31	5	5	3	48	4	4	2 4
11	3	5	3	31	9	3	1 8	48	6	4	2 4
11	5	5	3	32	1	10	6	48	8	4	2 4
11	7	5	3	32	3	10	6	49	2	5	3
11	9	8	4 8	32	8	6	3 6	49	4	5	3
12	1	4	2 4	33	1	10	6	49	5	5	3
12	5	3	1 8	33	2	10	6	49	10	5	3
12	7	4	2 4	33	4	12	6 2	50	3	12	7 2
12	9	4	2 4	33	6	10	6	50	4	10	6
13	1	3	1 8	33	9	8	4 8	50	6	10	6
13	3	3	1 8	33	10	8	4 8	50	7	10	6
13	5	3	1 8	37	1	30	18	50	8	10	6
13	7	3	1 8	37	9	25	15	50	9	10	6
13	9	3	1 8	38	2	5	3	50	10	10	6
16	1	3	1 8	38	4	15	9	51	1	12	7 2
16	2	3	1 8	38	6	5	3	51	2	12	7 2
16	4	3	1 8	38	8	15	9	51	3	10	6
16	5	3	1 8	38	9	15	9	51	4	10	6
16	6	3	1 8	38	10	5	3	51	6	10	6
16	8	3	1 8	39	1	9	5 4	51	7	10	6
16	9	3	1 8	39	2	10	6	51	8	10	6
16	10	3	1 8	39	4	8	4 8	51	9	10	6
17	1	3	1 8	39	6	10	6	51	10	10	6
17	3	5	3	39	7	10	6	62	1	250	150
17	5	3	1 8	39	8	8	4 8	62	4	225	135
17	7	8	4 8	39	10	10	6	62	5	50	30
17	9	8	4 8	40	5	4	2 4	62	8	50	30
18	9	12	7 2	40	6	8	4 8	62	9	25	15
19	9	10	6	40	8	6	3 6				
20	2	8	4 8	40	10	8	4 8				
20	8	10	6	41	2	8	4 8				
26	1	8	4 8	41	4	5	3				

LOTS IN MATANZAS.

Owners unknown.

Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m	Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m	Blk	Lt	Vl	Tax c m
2	2	2	1 2	14	5	2	1 2	28	8	2	1 2
2	3	2	1 2	14	6	2	1 2	28	1	1	6
2	4	3	1 8	14	7	2	1 2	28	2	1	6
2	5	4	2 4	14	8	2	1 2	28	3	1	6
2	6	4	2 4	16	5	1	6	28	4	1	6
2	7	3	1 8	16	6	1	6	28	5	1	6
2	8	2	1 2	16	7	1	6	28	6	1	6
4	1	10	6	16	8	1	6	33	1	2	1 2
4	2	10	6	18	3	1	6	33	2	2	1 2
4	3	5	3	18	4	1	6	33	3	2	1 2
4	4	6	3 6	18	5	1	6	33	4	2	1 2
4	5	7	4 2	18	8	1	6	33	5	2	1 2
4	6	8	4 8	20	1	2	1 2	33	6	2	1 2
4	7	10	6	20	2	2	1 2	33	7	2	1 2
4	8	10	6	20	4	2	1 2	33	8	2	1 2
6	2	100	60	20	5	2	1 2	35	1	1	6
6	3	5	3	20	7	2	1 2	35	2	1	6
6	4	5	3	20	8	2	1 2	35	3	1	6
6	5	5	3	22	1	2	1 2	35	4	1	6
6	6	5	3	22	2	2	1 2	35	5	1	6
6	7	4	2 4	22	3	2	1 2	35	6	1	6
8	7	2	1 2	22	4	2	1 2	35	7	1	6
8	8	2	1 2	22	5	2	1 2	35	8	1	6
12	3	2	1 2	22	6	2	1 2	37	1	2	1 2
12	6	2	1 2	24	5	2	1 2	37	2	2	1 2
12	7	2	1 2	24	6	2	1 2	37	3	2	1 2
12	8	2	1 2	24	7	2	1 2	37	4	2	1 2
14	1	3	1 8	24	8	2	1 2	37	5	2	1 2
14	2	2	1 2	26	5	2	1 2	37	6	2	1 2
14	3	2	1 2	26	6	2	1 2	39	8	1	6
14	4	2	1 2	26	7	2	1 2				

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the circuit court of Mason county, at the term thereof to be held on Thursday after the first Monday in June next, at Bath in said county, for judgment against the above lands and town lots, for the taxes and costs due thereon, and for an order to sell the same for the satisfaction thereof. And all the lands against which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale on the 2nd Monday next succeeding the said term of said court, at the court house in Bath, in said county, for the amount of taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1843. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold. FRANCIS LOW,
Col. Mason county.

Mason co., April 19, 1844,

I hereby certify that the foregoing was duly published on the 19th of April, 1844, in the *Peoria* Register, printed in town *Peoria*, *Peoria* county, Illinois, and that the number of transcripts and notices so published, corresponds with the number of newspapers printed and distributed for that week. THO'S J. PICKETT.

The Washington correspondent of the True Sun, relates the following:—An evening or two after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's, a stranger was heard to say, "I wish to heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting astride the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up to him and rebuked him strongly, and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it." The stranger replied, "You had better hear me out before you say so. I intended to have added that if he had been seated on the gun his good luck would have prevented the explosion!" A general huzza rewarded him for his ingenuity.

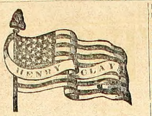
Lucky Hit.—An old building, about to be pulled down, in the Bowery, was sold for $30 to two Irishmen on condition they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing open some of the wainscoating, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a *money* jug; containing, it is said $9,000 in old coin. This is a good prize.—*Y. Y. Amer.*

Beautiful Sentiment.—We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget how large a portion of all is due to Christianity. Blot Chistianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been—what our civilization?

Congress has been four months in session! What have they done!—The House with two to one Loco majority talks all the time; the Whig Senate has passed several important bills and sent them to the House, where they are sleeping!—*Philad. Forum.*

Poh! poh! poh! Don't ask such troublesome questions, child. But, for this time, we will tell you what the House has done: reported a *"BRITISH TARIFF BILL!"* Aint that something!

Gen. Jackson on the Tariff.—"The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the states, and the general understanding of the people. An abandonment of a policy coeval with our government, and pursued through successive administrations—is neither to be expected or desired."—[*Jackson's 2nd Message.*



PEORIA REGISTER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1844.

ELECTORS.

Senatorial—S. LISLE SMITH.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
District—1st. JOSEPH GILLESPIE,
2d. EDWIN B. WEBB,
3d. U. F. LINDER,
4th. J. J. BROWN,
5th. D. M. WOODSON,
6th. MARTIN P. SWEET,
7th. WILLIAM BROWN.

☞The Peoria county Whig Convention will be held in the town of Peoria on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The 20th of April is the day appointed for holding the primary meetings to select delegates to the Peoria county Whig Convention.

The whig convention of the 7th Congressional district will be held in Tremont on the first Monday of May next.

To the Whigs of Illinois.

At a meeting of the Central Clay Club of Peoria county, comprising among its members a large proportion of the whig citizens of Peoria, held in the court-house on the evening of the 3d instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the whigs of Peoria cordially approve of the appointment, by the Whig State Convention held in Springfield in December last, of a Mass Convention to be held in this town on Wednesday the 19th day of June next, and that a committee of three be appointed to tender a general invitation to our brother Whigs to come and unite with us on that occasion.

The undersigned, having been appointed the committee to carry the above resolution into effect, take pleasure in communicating it to their whig brethren throughout the state. The committee would fall far short of their duty, however, if they did not express the earnest desire of their fellow citizens to greet their brother whigs *en masse* on that occasion. Having ample room, if not in their houses, at least on their beautiful prairie, they offer the hand of welcome to all who may choose to come and partake of their fare. Nor will they pull the latch strings of their doors in against citizens of other states who may wish to witness or participate in the proceedings of the Convention. They wish to see an assemblage which shall be a full and fair representative of the whig spirit of the country—of that spirit which in 1840 made the whig party "terrible as an army with banners" to the dismayed and routed forces of locofocoism. The committee therefore in behalf of their whig fellow-citizens of town and country, tender a cordial and general invitation to their friends everywhere to come to the Mass Convention in June next, offering to them the hospitalities of the town, and assuring them that ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation,

JOHN COMSTOCK,
WM. F. BRYAN,
H. O. MERRIMAN.

Whig papers in Illinois are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Political Discussion.

The lions have been here, they have met in combat, and we sit down to describe the encounter. In other words, two of the state presidential electors at large, Messrs. Lincoln and Calhoun, being in the vicinity of our county, in their attendance upon the courts, made us a visit last Saturday, and met in debate in our court house at night. But there is something previous to be told.

On Saturday the 6th inst., those two gentlemen being at Tremont, where were also some of our lawyers, Mr. Lincoln was urged to ride over and make an address to our Clay Club the same night. He consented, with the knowledge of Mr. Calhoun, and drove off in his presence; and thus Mr. C. was perfectly aware of his design. The reason of our mentioning this circumstance will be seen presently.

Mr. Lincoln reached here about sundown, when notice of his design to make a political address at night was circulated, and at the appointed hour, (half past 7) the court room was about half filled. (The night was inclement, the rain falling in copious showers.) His address occupied less than two hours, and was a masterly defense of whig principles.

On the succeeding Tuesday the following handbill was issued:

"POLITICAL MEETING.

"John Calhoun, esq. one of the Democratic candidates for presidential electors of this state, will on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. address the citizens of Peoria county at the court house, in reply to a speech delivered at the same place by Mr. Lincoln, the Whig candidate for presidential elector, on the 6th inst. Mr. Calhoun would have much preferred to have discussed the questions at issue between the two great political parties when Mr. Lincoln was here, but he had no knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's intention to make a speech in Peoria. He invites, however, any whig gentleman who may feel so disposed, to meet him, and refute the positions he will then assume, if they can be refuted."

Now the first thought that would strike any one on reading this paper, would be that Mr. Calhoun had himself written it, and that Mr. Lincoln had stolen off from Tremont to come here without his knowledge. The paper also represents Mr. C. as assuming the braggart, and challenging a reply to his forthcoming speech. Now, will the reader believe that all this was a forgery!—that Mr. Calhoun never intimated to any one any unfairness on the part of Mr. Lincoln in coming here on the preceding Saturday—that he never assumed the braggart attitude in which this paper places him—and that he never invited Mr. L. or any other whig to be present to answer him. *He is too sensible a man, on some points, for that.* No, the whole affair was a forgery of the locofocos here, who had been led to believe, from the puffs of Mr. C. in the State Register, that he was a "giant," and that neither Mr. Lincoln nor any other whig could hold a candle to him. All that Mr. C. ever authorized any one to say, in reference to his visit here, was, that he would stop here on his return from the Woodford court, and make an address. The authors of the forgery must have felt very cheap on Saturday night, when their champion rebuked them for placing him in such a position; but that was nothing to the chagrin they afterwards suffered when they saw him wilting down to a coddled leaf under the parboiling of his opponent.

Upon the appearance of the handbill, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Lincoln, then at Woodford court, who very naturally supposing that Mr. Calhoun was the author, and nothing daunted by the belligerent tone of the manifesto, determined "to meet him at Philippi." The thing was kept secret however, lest, if known to Mr. C. and the locos, their champion should take the back track, and avoid so dangerous an adversary. Indeed very few whigs knew that Mr. Lincoln would be here, and the major part attended on Saturday night to hear a speech by a free trade man against the old democratic doctrines of a national bank and protection of home industry. Most of the present generation of voters have heard a great deal about the old federal and republican parties: they know from history that these two measures were party landmarks, the republicans going for them and the federalists against them; and they wanted to hear what a federal advocate would say. They were gratified in part only.

At the appointed time the court room was crowded, and Mr. Calhoun took the stand about half past 7 o'clock. He began by denying all agency in or knowledge of the handbill above spoken of, and then, passing by the bank question, he attacked the other republican landmark, the tariff, and uttered a three hours' tirade against it. As he called himself a democrat, while thus standing on the old federal platform and reiterating the old federal arguments, he saw that he must account somehow or other for the republican presidents going for a protective tariff, and accordingly he affirmed that they did so only as a TEMPORARY MEASURE! Thus every republican president, as he entered upon the presidency, embracing a period of more than HALF A CENTURY, if we include Gen. Washington, urged upon congress the duty of PROTECTING OUR MANUFACTURES, and yet it was a TEMPORARY MEASURE!

Equally absurd were all Mr. C.'s other arguments, and thus he kept worrying his audience till half past 10 o'clock. Then, after having spoken three hours, he said he would devote a *moment or two* to another question of great importance, viz: the bankrupt law; and this *moment or two* he spun out to just *half an hour*. This was an intolerable bore. The bankrupt law was voted for by the then locofoco Senator Young—a bankrupt law had long before been advocated by Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton—it had answered the "temporary" purpose for which it was designed—had been repealed more than a year—and the people thought and cared no more about it than they did of that peerless humbug, Gen. Jackson's fine. Mr. C. however was still loth to give it up, but said he should like to dwell upon it if time permitted. As it did not, he would dismiss it and take another *moment or two* to touch upon some other matters of importance.

By this time the audience had got to know what his *moment or two* meant, and manifested signs of impatience. The people at the door especially engaged in pretty loud conversation; and becoming satisfied that it was the speaker's intention to give Mr. Lincoln no chance of replying to him, began to call for that gentleman.

Mr. Calhoun paused; and looking towards the quarter whence the call came, said he would stop if desired; or if the audience preferred hearing any gentleman other than himself. But this he would tell them—that it was in vain to call on Mr. Lincoln; for that gentleman would not answer their call until he had got through with all he had to say; adding a still more marked compliment to the urbanity of his opponent.

At this point one of the party leaders rose and said that this was a democratic meeting—that it was very uncivil in their opponents thus to interrupt it—and that if they did not relish the arguments of the speaker they could leave the room and go where they could get better entertainment. How far this gentleman was himself subject to the charge of incivility, may be seen by turning back and reperusing the handbill by which the meeting was convened. The insincerity of that handbill was now manifest. It was plain that it was all a locofoco trick. Under the semblance of a "political meeting," (mark the words,) which should be free for all parties, they had got together the largest audience which had been seen here for six months, and proclaimed it to be a "democratic meeting," telling the whigs, who had listened patiently for three hours, that if they did not like it they might go about their business. Mr. Calhoun, thus encouraged, made an egotistical flourish or two of rhodomontade, which brought a clap and a yell from a county commissioner who had taken the most conspicuous seat in the house; and this was the first demonstration of approbation that had been thus far manifested. The whigs, indisposed towards a row, determined to let the feds have it all their own way, and many of them took the advice which had been so politely given them to seek entertainment elsewhere.

Mr. Calhoun then launched out into a review of the campaign of 1840, bringing up the whig processions—their old coons—and their banners of "two dollars a day and roast beef." Discovering that this claptrap flummery suited his friends better than his attempts at argument, he lugged in the "two dollars a day and roast beef" oftener than we can now count—each repetition of the phrase being pronounced in a progressively higher key, and bringing down the federal thunder. But every thing must have an end, and this speech at length shared the common fate. It was ended at half past 11 o'clock, evidently from the speaker's physical exhaustion. Kind man! why should he thus fatigue himself! He might have said in one hour, or at most in two, without all this ranting of voice, and straining of limbs, and striking of clenched fists upon the table, all that was necessary to say. And yet here were three hours and a half barbarously murdered, without making a single one of his audience wiser or happier than they were before.

Well, late as it was, Mr. Lincoln was called for and stepped forward. He was greeted with a hearty welcome, satisfying us that the major part of the audience still were whigs. After alluding to the lateness of the hour, he read the handbill before spoken of, and was proceeding to hold Mr. Calhoun accountable for the banter contained in it, when the latter promptly disavowed all agency in getting it up, adding that he had done so at the opening of the meeting—a fact of which Mr. L. was not aware, not being present at the time. Mr. Lincoln expressed himself fully satisfied with the explanation of Mr. Calhoun, insisting, however, that though Mr. C. must now be considered as having purged himself by this express disavowal from the charge of throwing out a general challenge to all the world, and of insinuating, in particular, that he, Lincoln, was afraid of the *man Calhoun, and did not like to be where he was*; yet that his [Mr. L's] friends had a perfect right to consider the meeting not as a party meeting, but as one intended for the general discussion of political questions, and open to all parties. For they could only be guided by the public evidence on the subject, afforded in the call for the meeting, which was boastfully paraded by the locos themselves, at every corner of the streets—and which was surely as latitudinous as could be desired. And we believe every one in the least acquainted with locofoco tactics, is abundantly satisfied that had the whigs not acted just as they did, but allowed the locos to have the meeting entirely to themselves, and let the whole matter go by default, great capital would have been made out of it by their organ in this place, and the whig party would have been represented before the people as afraid to meet publicly a champion of the other party, and discuss the questions in dispute between them, in an open and manly way, when a fair opportunity was afforded. This was undoubtedly the state of the case which the locos wished to bring about; but the whigs understood the game, and were determined on bringing it to a different issue. And now, if the locos, by the course they have taken, have brought defeat and discomfiture upon themselves, and placed their champion in a position which he was glad to repudiate, and from which he took an early opportunity to beat an unconditional and most precipitate retreat, why is it only one example to prove that dishonest purposes are sometimes signally confuted and turned against their employers, by the means adopted to carry them into execution. But to return to the speech.

Mr. L. then proceeded to canvass some of the principal positions advanced by Mr. Calhoun. This he could of course only do in a very summary way owing to the very short time allowed him to speak, as it was now near midnight, and the audience had long been very impatient, but still he evidenced before he got thro', as every one present must have felt, that he had had abundant time to demolish utterly the adversary to whom he was opposed. And first he took up the main position of Mr. Calhoun on the tariff question, viz: that the consumer must of necessity, and in all cases actually does pay the duty levied on goods imported, and showed most incontrovertibly (as we believe even any candid locofoco who heard him will admit,) that so far from being a *must be*, (as Mr. C. had time and again asserted,) that the consumer pays the duty and the whole of the duty, it was not as a general rule even a *may be*. But that on the contrary the actual facts of the case showed beyond dispute (and which was also entirely reasonable) that the burden of paying this duty was in nearly every case borne by the foreign producers. So that by means of a tariff we were in point of fact raising a revenue for the support of our own government at the expense of other nations, rather than by a tax upon our own people; and were at the same time fostering and encouraging American industry, as opposed to foreign labor and foreign interests. He then read from a message of Jefferson and a letter of General Jackson, the most pointed and direct confutations of what had been said by Mr. C. about these and other leading men, (Martin Van Buren not excepted,) voting for high protective tariffs, (which he admitted that they did) as *mere temporary expedients*, not intending thereby to establish a permanent system. But Matty could not be got so easily out of the scrape, for these extracts, especially that from Jefferson, insisted most cogently upon *permanency* as the most prominent and useful feature in his system. That without it a tariff for protection would be comparatively useless.

But want of room compels us to bring our remarks on Mr. L.'s speech to a close. We will only add that Mr. C's tirade about log cabins, coonskins, &c. was most happily and successfully retorted, and altogether handled in such a way as to make his loco friends heartily sorry that such a chord had been struck.

Opening of the campaign of '44.

The first state to lead off the presidential campaign is CONNECTICUT, where we have achieved *a glorious victory!* We have carried the governor by a plurality of about 1700, and the legislature by a majority of 35 on joint ballot. Last year more than this the other way. This secures the election of a whig senator in congress in the place of Mr. Huntingdon, whose term will expire in 1845. The victory would have been still more decisive had not the locofocos in many parts of the state fought under the protective tariff banner.

The Press in its comments on Mr. Calhoun's speech, says:

"A portion of the whig audience, however, manifested, in a way not very commendable, their impatience under the force of his arguments and proof of the falsity of the positions they assume and the issue they desire to make between the parties."

The editor of the Press knew very well when he penned this paragraph, that no such "impatience" existed, except in his own distempered imagination. Why did he not tell his readers, that the "impatience" which existed among the whigs, arose from the flagrant breach of faith, of which his own party was guilty, in throwing out a challenge to any whig to refute Mr. Calhoun's arguments, and afterwards refusing to admit of any reply. This would have been the truth, but it would not have answered the editor's purpose, and therefore he suppressed it. We believe with the Scottish bard, that
"There's nane ever fear'd that the truth should be heard,
Save they wham the truth wad *indict*."

Alabama.—The undaunted Whigs of this State are arousing for the coming contest.—Clay Clubs are being established in every town and village, and the Whig press of the State gives the most confident assurance of a Whig triumph in November. This would seem almost too much to count on, for Alabama has been many years an uncompromising Locofoco State. But now that the nation's favorite is to be the candidate, there is no telling what may be the result. When an intelligent community once discover that they have been in error it requires but a short time for them to make a radical change, and when correct principles get the ascendancy, it is utterly impossible to change them. If the Whigs of Alabama do not conquer, they will at least make a gallant struggle, for the patriot of the West, at the next election. Surely, if the people of that State intend to support Southern institutions they cannot support Van Buren or his measures.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

The Texas Question.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier expresses the belief that no treaty for the annexation of Texas will be presented to the U. S. Senate at its present session, and gives his reasons for this opinion as follow:

In one of my last letters I told you Gen. Henderson, the newly nominated minister from Texas here, leaves his government with positive instructions to sign no treaty for the annexation, *unless upon such assurances and credible information as* no sagacious man could doubt, that the treaty would receive the constitutional sanction of the senate. He will receive no such assurances. On the contrary, some of the most ardent advocates of the *future* annexation will demonstrate to him the extreme folly of expecting a ratification at this session. Mr. Walker himself will assure him of this, rather than to subject this favorite measure of his to certain defeat. But if the Texan minister should belie the good opinion at present entertained of his sagacity, or yield to the imprudent counsels of heated partisans, and allow the submission of such a treaty to the senate, that august and deliberative body will postpone the consideration of the question, *and advise at leisure, with their constituents.* This information is positive, and I publish it with deliberation.

The Prospect.—We took particular pleasure to-day in perusing the letter of an esteemed friend from North Mississippi, who informs us that the Whigs in that portion of the State, are but waiting the signal for action, when they will buckle on their armor and go into the contest heart and soul. He assures us confidently, that the cause of Henry Clay and Whig principles, is onward, and that the county of Chickasaw, which has heretofore given a Locofoco majority, of about 200, will give a majority for Henry Clay, at the next election. We have similar accounts from other counties in the State, and we doubt not that when the battle cry is once raised, that thousands who have been heretofore inactive, will rally to the standard of the great statesman of the West.—*Vicksburgh Whig.*

Is it not a singular fact that every President of the United States we have ever had, from the days of Washington to those of the present Administration, have, in some of their respective Messages, recognized and recommended the protective policy of the Whig Tariff, except the older Adams and Martin Van Buren? And yet our opponents denounce that policy as a "*Federal* measure," and tell us the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson upon this subject *are not sound!* This truly is Locofocoism.—*Illinois Telegraph.*

An Anecdote well Applied.—Mr. Hardin of Illinois, the only Whig member of the House of Representatives from that State, made the following capital hit a few days ago at the character of Martin Van Buren:

He reviewed the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Indiana Committee, which he said it was impossible to understand, and which, like its author, might be quoted on either side of the questions of which it treats. He could not better illustrate its character than by relating an incident which occurred in his section of the country. Two good shots went out on a hunting expedition in pursuit of game, separated a short distance from each other. Presently the crack of a rifle is heard by one of them, and knowing that his companion is a dead shot, he immediately repairs to him to assist him in dressing and hanging up his game. As he approaches his friend, he found him loading his rifle, and asked him where was the deer? His companion showed great dislike at being questioned, and told him rather rudely to leave him. But he persisted in his inquiries, and was at length pointed to a clump of bushes, where, instead of the carcase of a deer, he found a live calf. He asked his companion if it was possible that he had fired at that; and if so, how it happened he had not killed it? The answer was worthy of Mr. Van Buren. "Why," said he, "I could not exactly tell whether it was a deer or a calf. If it was a deer, I shot to hit it; and if it was a calf, I intended to miss it."

Mr. Benton on the Tariff.—It appears from some remarks in the Washington Spectator, that Mr. Benton, in his recent speech, expressed doubts of the propriety of touching the tariff at the present Congress. His reason is, that on account of the strange division of power amongst the different parties of the country, it is impossible to settle it finally at the present Congress. The reason is a good one. There is no party in power to assume and bear the responsibility of a tariff. The Whigs have the control of the Senate—the Locofocos of the House—and Mr. Tyler is at the head of the Executive Department. It is scarcely possible that either of these can come to terms upon a tariff; or if they did it would not be such a tariff as either of the parties would be willing to take an appeal to the country upon. Beside the election for President takes place within a few months. This question of a tariff will, it may then be expected, come directly up for the people to decide it, and we may say for the friends of the tariff, that they have no fears of the result.—[*Baltimore Patriot of the 29th ult.*

The Poisoned Chalice is thus returned by the Buffalo Commercial to those who are now affecting great horror of Mr. Clay as a duelist, altho' he never harmed a human being in a personal encounter—while within ten days they have, from one end to the other of the country, been celebrating, with pæans, and jubilees, the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's birthday—that Gen. Jackson, of whom Amos Kendall, his friend and biographer, makes this statement in relation to his duel with Dickinson. They had quarrelled at a *horse race.*—A challenge was the result. The meeting and sequel is told by Kendall, as follows;—*Missouri Republican.*

At the word, Dickinson fired, and the dust was seen to fly from Jackson's clothes; the next instant Jackson fired, and *Dickinson fell*. * * * Dickinson was taken to a neighboring house, where *he survived but a few hours.* The firmness of nerve exhibited by Gen. Jackson on this occasion *has not ceased to be a subject of admiration!* There are many brave men who can look danger in the face without the change of a muscle; but few there are who can hold a steady hand at the instant a leaden messenger of death is passing through their bodies. Not a man on the ground, except Gen. Jackson himself, knew that he was wounded; and every muscle was quiet and his hand as steady as if he had not known it himself. *The stern purpose which might have nerved him, was best described by himself, when a friend expressed astonishment at his selfcommand. "Sir," said he, "I should have killed him if he had shot me through the brain!"*

Beautiful simile.—When the cloud of disunion rolled up heavy from the South, it clad our political skies in sack-cloth. It hung about us silent, dark, and terrible! And when the sleeping thunderbolt appeared ready at every moment to leap from its stormy home, and explode upon the very hearth-stone of the Union—when our great man in authority stood impotent as infancy, to avert the awful catastrophe, the immortal Clay, with an arm more powerful than Franklin, disarmed the cloud of its wrath, till its darkness dissolved in purple and gold, and the rainbow came out, and sat, like an angel of peace on its glittering folds.—[*Prentice.*

Death of Willis Gaylord.—The death of this gentleman, for many years one of the editors of the Genesee Farmer, and since the death of Judge Buel, senior editor of The Cultivator, occurred on the 27th inst., at his residence, Limerock, Farm, Onondaga county.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Rhode Island.—The Whigs have elected their candidate for Governor without opposition.

A Good Illustration.—Dr. A. S. Doane, at a recent whig meeting in New York, in the course of his speech, made a happy allusion to the exhibition of a misletoe bough at the late locofoco meeting at the Tabernacle. It recalled to his mind the anecdote of the traveller through the Dismal Swamp—a route Mr. Van Buren must soon take, for it is the direct way to Salt River. (Laughter)—But this traveller saw there a noble tree, a woodman gazing at it in silence and regret that he had not strength to cut it down. Years afterward he passed that way, and how changed that tree!—its branches leafless, its boughs decayed! But its trunk was clothed with a creeper—the misletoe—living and luxuriant, and feeding upon the ruin to which it was clinging.

That tree was American industry, under the fostering hand of a tariff, (loud cheering;) the misletoe, the Van Buren policy (continued cheering,) and the woodman who stood at the bottom of the tree, willing to destroy, but unable was Great Britain, (tremendous cheering.) She had tried at Bunker Hill, but there she found Prescott and Warren; at Saratoga and York Town, but found a Washington, a La Fayette, a Pulaski and a Kosciusco. (Thunders of applause greeted every one of these palpable hits.) And honor to these brave foreigners who, full of the noble spirit of freedom, fought for our independence. (Loud cheering)—He then called upon them to rally round Morris Franklin, and sat down amid enthusiastic applause.—*Boston Atlas.*

To the whigs of Peoria County:

We have yet to pick our man to represent our county in the next legislature of our State. Who shall that man be? Let us choose one who is capable, honest and popular, one who can receive the entire strength of the whig party, and with such a man, who can doubt of our success? We would therefore place the name of THOMAS BRYANT before you for your suffrages at the next August election for that office. MANY WHIGS.

Lagrange Precinct, April 17, 1844.

Mr. Editor—I noticed in the Register of last week a communication signed "*Ploughshare*," purporting to be from Harkness Grove, recommending Mr. H. B. Stillman as a suitable candidate for sheriff of this county. How many persons the whigs of that precinct may prefer for that office, I do not know that I have heard of but two. I do know, however, that in this precinct they are unanimous in the opinion that with Mr. Lewis Howell as a candidate (who is honest and capable) we can *whittle* down the majority of the nominee of our opponents to a *point* less than *nothing*, with more ease than with any other person yet suggested as a candidate. Z.

☞Citizens of Peoria friendly to establishing a free school in town are requested to meet at the courthouse next Monday evening at early candle lighting.

NOTICE.

Elder Newell is expected to preach in the first Presbyterian Church, on Sunday next, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY B. STILLMAN as a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Peoria county, subject to the decision of the next Whig county convention. April 19, 1844.

☞We are authorized to announce LEWIS HOWELL as a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Peoria county, subject to the decision of the next Whig county convention. April 19, 1844.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. PHELPS as a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Peoria county, subject to the decision of the next Whig county convention. April 19, 1844.

☞We are authorized to announce THOMAS BRYANT as a candidate to represent Peoria county in the next legislature of Illinois, subject to the decision of the Whig county convention. April 19, 1844.

DIED,

In this town on Friday the 11th inst., James, youngest child of Mr. James Husted of Wyoming county, New York, aged 3 years and 7 months.—The circumstances attending the illness and death of this little sufferer were truly distressing. The ravages of disease commenced soon after leaving their home and became more and more severe until at length all hope of its recovery was relinquished, and in two days after their arrival in Peoria, the spirit was released and received into the bosom of that Savior, who when on earth said, "suffer little children to come unto me." Before closing this notice the writer would, at the request of the bereaved father, say that the kindness and sympathy bestowed upon them by Captain Reff of the Raritan alleviated very greatly the sufferings of the child and added much to the comfort of herself and family. How precious the reflection of the benevolent heart that we have been "kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love." M. D. D.

State of Illinois, Peoria County ss.

Circuit Court of Peoria County, May term, A. D. 1844.—Greenleaf M. Woodbury, Complainant, vs. Josiah Morrow, Thompson Boughton, Miron Prince, defendants in Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named Josiah Morrow and Miron Prince, that the above entitled suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of Peoria County, in favor of the said complainant and against the said defendants, that the summons issued therein is returnable to the first day of the next term of the said Court, to be holden in Peoria, in the county of Peoria, on the fourth Monday in May next, and that unless the said defendants shall be and appear at the said term of said court to be holden as aforesaid, and there and then plead, demur, or answer to the complainants bill, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed and a decree entered according to the prayer thereof. Dated at Peoria this 17th day of April, A. D. 1844.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Clerk.
H. O. Merriman, Sol. for plaintiff. 4t

New Goods!

BARTLETT & HOLLAND have just received a good assortment of seasonable goods purchased in New York and Boston, which will be sold low for cash or produce.
Corner of Main and Washington streets.
Peoria, April 19th, 1844.

BONNETS.—Just received Leghorn, Fancy braid and Straw bonnets and for sale low by
April 19th, 1844. BARTLETT & HOLLAND.

SALT,—Kanawha salt for sale by
BARTLETT & HOLLAND.
April 19th, 1844.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.—Balzarine muslins, lawns, fancy prints, parasols, white and light colored gloves, bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., just opened and for sale by
BARTLETT & HOLLAND.
Peoria, April 19th, 1844.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, sugar, and molasses, just received by late arrivals from New Orleans and for sale low by
BARTLETT & HOLLAND.
Peoria, April 19th, 1844.

IRON & NAILS.—Just received from Pittsburgh and for sale by
April 19, 1844. BARTLETT & HOLLAND.

DRIED APPLES and PEACHES for sale by
April 19, 1844.
BARTLETT & HOLLAND.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The light draught steamer LOUISA is hourly expected, and will have immediate despatch for New Orleans and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply to
STILLMAN, CRAWLEY & CO.
Peoria, April 19, 1843.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, by B. M. Tucker & Co., by late arrivals from the east and St. Louis, boots and shoes, leather, &c. Also, clothes, cottonades, &c. Shirts and cotton thread, silk assorted, fine black twist; coat binding, cording, &c. in addition to their former stock. All cash or approved.

N.-B. B. T. & Co. have just received 4 kind of tobacco from one of the best manufacturers in the west, and will be constantly receiving from the same as is practicable. Those who like the bright in St. Louis, or any other market. Country merchants and others are respected to call and see before purchasing. No trouble to show of no sale these times. Cash or approved paper is received in payment for the above goods.

Peoria, April 19, 1844.

Books, Stationery, &c.

JUST received by Tucker and Mansfield, Cleary's Geography & Atlas, Smith's practical Arithmetic, Comstock's Philosophy, Parley's Geography, Smith's Grammar, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.

Also, just received from Boston, Mason's Sacred Harp, Missouri Harmony, Memorandums & copy books, Comstock's Chemistry, A good assortment of letter and fine cap paper, quills, steel pens, blue and black ink, sealing wax, wafers, India rubber slates, drawing paper, pencils, crayons, paints and brushes, lesson books, &c. &c.

Books! Books!

THE following works for sale by

TUCKER & MANSFIELD.

Ladies National Magazine, Ladies Book, Graham's Magazine, Knickerbocker, Sartain's Union, Lady's daughter, translated from the Swedish, Baker's Wife, a good answer to a foolish Girl's, Guide to Heaven, Bachelors by James, Hannah Moore's Practical Christianity, Hannah Moore's Cœlebs in Men, Evelice Trevor, King's Birthright, Rockwood Nun, Fanny Dale and other tales by Miss Gale, Neal Myers, Book of Beauty, Bancroft's life of Washington, Tales by Cousin Mary, Tales by Grandpa, Rodgers and Campbell's poems, Dick's works, Fanny Ellen, Rory O'Moore, Lady Lee, Byron's works, Balmer's microclimes, Kossuth's whitside national tour, Pickwick papers, Life of Williams on the Chest, Gregory's practice, Dunglison's new remedies, Stanford's Law of Real Property, Edward the Black Prince, by James, Religious and Home, Various pamphlets for the Home, or Family Cares and Joys, by Mary Howitt, Forest Harmony, the Drunkard's Doom, Forest King, from the French, Aids Grey, Beauties, Willmer Lovell, Change for a Guinea, Ellen Douglas Duchess, and other tales, Making a Season, and other tales, the Rangers, Ellen Wilmot, the Rosalem, Mysteries of Paris, Thirty years amongst the players, the Christian Home, the Miller, the Mill, the Mine, or Indian National, Graham's and Godey's Magazine, and many others which will be sold low. The subscribers have made arrangements to receive the most valuable publications as they are issued or called for by purchasers.

Family Groceries.

JUST received, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson skin tea, sugars, coffee, Brandy and Gunpowder, Madeira and Port wine, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Soap and candles, fine cut chewing tobacco, Segars, cordials, &c. Also, powder, shot, lead, percussion caps, hedges, washer, cutlery, tools, and a variety of other goods, by (April 22 1844.) W. McCALLEY.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, such as French Merino, Cambrics, Gingham, Calicoes, Linen, Linen Lawns, Sheetings, Cottonades, Jeans, Linsey, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Shirts, Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Flints, Cordials, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Cordials, Hedges, Washers, Cutlery, Tools, Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Hardware

...ELING would respectfully inform the public, that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches, on Water street, opposite Curtenius & Griswold's store, where he will keep constantly on hand a variety of Plain and Medium Furniture, of the first quality. Also, Mahogany Furniture, such as Center Tables, Card Tables, Bureaus, Secretaries, &c. on hand and made to order.

Cane Seat and Common Chairs,

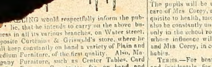
Of the best quality, constantly on hand at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce. And in addition to his shop he has connected

A LARGE TURNING SHOP,

where all orders for turning in wood will be promptly attended to.

Peoria, March 1, 1844. 1yr

Peoria Cabinet Shop.



WASHINGTON STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW MAIN.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Peoria and vicinity, that he continues to make all kinds of

CABINET WORK,

At his old stand on Washington street, a few doors below Main, where he would be happy to wait on any one who would favor him with a call. He will spare no pains to please, and his work will be made in a substantial and workmanlike manner.

Good lumber, wheat, corn, oats, white beans, castor beans, flax seed, pork, beef, and any other *available* produce, will be taken in exchange fo cabinet ware. JAMES BECK.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and punctually and satisfactorily executed. J. B.

Peoria, Nov. 10, 1843. 1y

Peoria Shingle Factory.

THE subscriber has in operation, at the upper end of Peoria, a Shingle Factory, which will supply the wants of the country around to any reasonable extent. The shingles are made of white walnut, of very superior quality, and by means of the process pursued in their manufacture, are believed to be made equally as durable as pine. He keeps constantly on hand a large quantity, which the public are invited to call and examine.

CHARLES SUTTON.

Peoria, Dec. 8, 1843. 7—1y

An Ordinance Relating to Road Labor in the town of Peoria for the year 1844.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained, by the trustees of the town of Peoria, that each and every male inhabitant of the town of Peoria, over the age of 21 years, and under the age of fifty years, shall labor on the streets, roads and alleys of said town three days during the present year, and at such time and place as the street commissioner of said town shall direct. Provided, however, that any person may, by paying to the treasurer of said town of Peoria, within three days after being notified to labor as hereinafter provided, the sum of one dollar for each day that he is hereby required to labor, be exempted from so much labor as he shall, at the rate of one dollar per day, pay for to the treasurer of said town aforesaid.

SECTION 2. The street commissioner of said town shall personally notify all persons liable to labor as aforesaid, to appear at such time or times, place or places within the present year as he shall direct; to perform labor on said streets, roads and alleys, under his direction.

SECTION 3. Each and every person liable to labor as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of this ordinance, shall be fined not more than five dollars therefor, with costs of suit, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the town of Peoria, by action of debt, in the name of the trustees of thy town of Peoria, and collected by execution as other judgments of Justices of the Peace, and all fines so collected or recovered, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said town of Peoria. Passed March 4th 1844. JOHN KING, President.

LEWIS HOWELL, Clerk.

Attention Farmers!

THE subscribers, having made large additions to their former stock of goods, can now offer to the people of this and the adjoining counties probably a better assorted stock than was ever before offered here, comprising every thing generally called for in a country store, which they offer at reduced prices to suit the times, and will receive in payment most kinds of produce, or, in lieu of that would not refuse cash.

WILLARD & TREVOR.

Store in large brick building on west side Main st, a few doors above Water.

Peoria, Nov. 17, 1843.

Great reduction for Cash.

AS cash stores are springing up in our town and country, we have concluded to do a cash business, and will sell GOODS lower *for cash* than any other establishment in the west.

We purchased our Goods in New York and Philadelphia and on such terms as will enable us to compete with any other establishment. All those who call on us with cash will please say they have the cash, as nothing else will purchase our Goods at the reduced prices. We shall continue to do a produce business by either bringing the produce to cash value, or selling the goods as those do who sell for produce. All those who have the cash to purchase goods with will not forget to call on us before purchasing. Corner of Fulton and Water streets, *SWEAT & WOODBURY.*

Peoria, Dec. 29, 1843.

ESTATE OF CHARLES TEAD.—Having been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Tead deceased, I hereby give notice that I will attend the courts of probate, to be holden in the town of Knoxville, Knox County Ill, on the first Monday in May next, when and where all persons having claims against said estate will present them and have them adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment.

RICHARD A. HUTCHINSON, Adm'r

Knox County, March 15, 1844—8t.

Monticello Female Seminary.

THE Summer term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next.

The expenses will be, for the summer term of 16 weeks, for board, tuition, and incidental expenses, ...; of which $25 is required in advance.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

... trustees have erected a commodious building ... the Seminary grounds, in which they intend ... a preparatory school, for the benefit of ... under 14 years of age, and those who are ... wise qualified to enter the Seminary.

...signed that that this department shall be ...y respect to the best *Female Academies* ... With the facilities which the Seminary ...ish in obtaining teachers of *known* ...ts, and by means of its apparatus, library, ... etc. it is believed that it will not be ... carry out this design.

... who intend to pursue the higher branches ... Seminary, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this school, as the books, course of study, and mode of teaching, will be specially adapted to preparing them to enter favorably upon the Seminary course.

MR. A. W. COREY will have the particular care and supervision of this department.

The teacher and pupils will board in his family. (His residence is within a few rods of the building.) The pupils will be under the immediate domestic care of Mrs Corey, and receive every attention requisite to health, morals, and manners. They will also be constantly under the eye of the Teacher, not only in the school room but in the boarding house, whose influence will be united with that of Mr. and Mrs Corey, in controlling and regulating their habits.

TERMS.—For board, tuition, washing, lights, and incidentals, for the summer term, $40—$25 in advance.

Bedding, except a bedstead and straw matress, to be furnished by the young ladies themselves, who will be taught and required, to take care of their own room. No pupil received for less than one term.

The necessary books will be furnished, for cash, at the lowest rates.

☞ Communications relative to the pecuniary interests of the Seminary, and the Preparatory Department, should be addressed, POST PAID, to Mr. A. W. COREY—all others to the Principal, Rev. THERON BALDWIN, Godfrey, Madison county, Ill.

March 15, 1844.

E. Dean's

CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR

Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsey, &c., &c., &c.

The Chemical Plaster is an important remedy for all those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, and diaphoretic properties.—An effectual remedy for chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the breast, scalds, burns, bruises, scrofula, ulcers, old sores of almost every description, cankered and swelled throat arising from scarlet fever, felons, white swellings, chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from liver complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflammation of the lungs, with pain in the side, back, or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster! In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

Mr. & Mrs. Sweet's Certificate, showing the effects of the Plaster in cankered and swelled throat in Scarlet fever:

In the fall of 1834 our four children were attacked in succession with the Scarlet Fever or Canker Rash, which caused severe Canker, pain and inflammation in the throat. The first one attacked was sick two days before sending for a physician. At this time she had a very high fever; her throat was swelled even with her chin, attended with great difficulty of swallowing. Tongue and throat assumed a dry, dark, livid appearance. The physician for two days done every thing in his power to relieve her, but without arresting the progress of the disease. After he had left her on his third visit, it seemed that she could not possibly recover. Every thing about her indicated a fatal termination. At this time the thought struck Mrs. Sweet that we had some of the Chemical Plaster in the house, and we made up our minds to try it, as we thought it could do no harm at any rate. Two plasters were spread and one put on each side of her throat. In the course of six hours we discovered that there was evident relief. The plasters produced sweating of the parts, and the heat, swelling and inflammation began to subside. When the doctor called we told him what we had done. He said we had done right. The other children were attacked in a similar manner to the first. The plaster was applied to their throats which soon caused a dispersion of the swelling and inflammation. We have every reason to believe, that the application of the plaster to the first one attacked was the means of saving her life, and the others, from appearances, would have been equally as bad had not the plaster been used. Since which time we have made use of the plaster in various other cases in our family, and find it to be an invaluable remedy, *FREDUS SWEET. MARTHA SWEET.*

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood, Arising from an abuse of Mercury. Chronic and constitutional Diseases, such as Scrofula, or King's evil, Secondary Syphilis or venereal, Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks, Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body, Pimples or pustules on the face Scaly Patches, and other Eruptions on the Skin.—Biles, Scurvy, and other scorbutic affections, Rheumatic affections, White swellings, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Fever sores, obstinate old Sores of all kinds, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also, Habitual Costiveness, Piles Chronic Affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest, Pain in the Stomach and Sides Night Sweats, &c. &c. It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

This medicine is designed for the general use and relief of mothers, and them only; and it is so calculated and designed that it will still all febrile and nervous affections, cause sweat and natural rest, equalize the circulation of the blood, and give tone to the stomach and bowels, and greatly facilitate the birth. It is in harmony with nature, aiding and assisting her in her work. It is particularly recommended to those of a delicate constitution. It soothes and shields from irritation, and destroys the cause of hemorrhage or inflammation, that so often attend and follow the hour of parturition, and relieves the mother of a host of difficulties which often follow the common course where this medicine is not taken. The Mother's Relief may be depended upon in all cases threatening abortion, where it is possible to be prevented. In spasms, falls, pains, &c causing frequently unnecessary alarm, two or three doses give immediate relief. Medical men of high standing have acknowledged that their prejudices must be abandoned, and have advocated its use.

As the subject cannot with propriety, be enlarged upon in the form of a newspaper advertisement, permit us to say, that all who have the genuine article for sale, are also furnished with a pamphlet for gratuitous distribution wherein the subject is more fully discussed.

The above valuable medicines are sold by Tucker & Mansfield, Peoria.

IRON and NAILS.—Just received a general assortment of Juniata Iron and Nails which will be sold low for cash or produce.

BARTLETT & HOLLAND.

Peoria, Nov. 24, 1843.

SHEET LEAD AND PATENT LEAD PIPE.

A CONSTANT supply of Sheet Lead and Patent Lead Pipe, always on hand at the St. Louis Works. The attention of Farmers and others is called to the light aqueduct pipe, the best mode of conveying water from springs at long distances, being far cheaper than wood or any other medium.—The size is from 3-8 to 1-4 inches calibre; heavy pipe, from 1-4 to 4 1-2 inches diameter—Orders promptly filled for any quantity, at as low prices as the *common article.*

W. W. THOMPSON.

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500 BARRELS Kanawha Salt for sale by [n17] STILLMAN, CRAWLEY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED GUILDER CORDIAL.

A certain cure for the fever and ague, and most other diseases the human system is subject to.

Prepared by Mrs. Jacob Slough, Peoria

THE Guilder Cordial is most respectfully and confidently recommended for the following complaints: Dyspepsia in all its forms, bilious affections in every stage and degree, female sickness, more especially the nausea incident to mothers, fluor albus, fever and fever and ague, incipient consumptions, whether of the appetite liver or lungs, nervous tremors, spasmodic affections of all kinds, rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory, nervous and bilious fever of every variety, scrofula, salt rheum and all blotches bad humors and impure complexions of the skin, restlessness at night, irritability and melancholy, cholera morbus and diarrhea in grown persons, worms and flatulency with bad breath, chlorosis and palpitations of the heart, changes of female constitutions, dropsy and impaired or disordered constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently cured by any other medicines, piles, blind and bleeding the gravel and all putrid acrimonies of the bile that turn rancid and sour on the stomach, sick-headache, epilepsy and palsy, giddiness in the head and pain in the breast, bad coughs and colds.

Guilder Cordial No 1 is a perfect alterative. It effects an entire change in the system in 24 hours, as it allays all nervous irritability and creates a free action on the skin by promoting a free perspiration It opens the bowels, and the most costive habits are removed. Persons troubled with hypocondria or low spirits will find it invaluable It possesses all the medical qualities of sarsaparilla, and is therefore calculated to cure all diseases where mercury is exhibited. It cleanses the system of all corrupted matter, purifies the blood from all acrid, cold and slimy humors, which prevent a free circulation thro the system, changes the feverish and sickly habit of the liver and bile, and will allay all nervous irritability of the frame: it will give strength and energy to the nerves and assist nature to regain its former strength by throwing off all impurities, and enable every member of the body to perform its proper functions. It will also remove all syphilitic rheumatic diseases, ulcers, sores occasioned by impurities of the blood or syphilis, and all mercurial diseases which have been neglected for years, and if persevered in will restore the broken constitution, as it has cured ulcers and sores from 3 to 20 years standing.

This medicine would never have been brought before the public in the manner it has but from the repeated request of the afflicted whose cases had been considered hopeless, but who have been cured by this most valuable medicine when all other medical aid had failed.

No one need doubt the virtue and qualities of this medicine, for it is daily gaining a noble reputation among those who are making use of it, as it is an universal remedy. If you have symtoms of approaching sickness, take one table spoonful of the cordial on going to bed and in the morning, and you will find no more medicine necessary. No one need fear sickness if they keep the cordial by them and make use of it often in their families.

It is recommended to all persons traveling south, or to any part where the yellow fever prevails, as they will find it a preventive. It is composed of 22 different kinds of roots and herbs. In it there are 6 of the principal ingredients used by the most celebrated doctors in the year 1793, for the cure of the yellow fever, when raging in Philadelphia to a most alarming extent. In less than eight weeks upwards of 3000 souls fell victims to that disease. The German faculty held a consultation and composed a medicine of roots, which they found most efficacious in checking the progress of that dreadful epidemic.

To sum up all, it has performed more miraculous cures, for the time it has been known, than any medicine ever yet offered to the public, which can be seen by referring to the certificates round the bottles. It is most excellent in cases of small pox and measles, where the strike in or do not appear in time.

Price per bottle, for No. 1, $1; for No. 2, $2.

This medicines can be procured, wholesale or retail only from the subscriber, lower end of Water street. JACOB SLOUGH.

Peoria, Oct. 20, 1843. 1y.

Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam,

A certain cure for

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Colds, Dyspeptia, and old Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys.

IN offering his VEGETABLE BALSAM to the public, the proprietor relies upon its intrinsic medicinal properties, and its adaptation to all constitutions to obtain for it an extensive and general use, rather than upon the ordinary practice of puffing.

He has no desire to bring himself into prominent notice by such means, nor is he actuated alone by motives of pecuniary gain; but has been induced by a sense of duty and the request of many, who are ready to aver that they have been snatched from the grave by its use, to afford to his suffering fellow men a cheap, safe and certain means of restoration to health and renovated existence.

The proprietor has been long acquainted with the virtues of his Vegetable Balsam—and having administered it to thousands within the last five or six years and tested its virtues to his entire satisfaction —he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most invaluable medicine, and destined in a very short time to supersede the "thousand and one" nostrums now so extensively used.

As a test of his confidence in this medicine, the proprietor pledges himself to effect a perfect cure of the diseases above enumerated, however inveterate, that may be submitted to his care at Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., or in case of failure, no charge will be made for medicine or attendance.

The following certificates are deemed sufficient to induce the afflicted to *try it:*

(Certificate from Rev. Peter Akers, D. D.)

Having had occasion for the use of "Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam," and finding its virtues efficacious as far as needed, I take pleasure in recommending it as worthy an experiment in respect to those complaints for which the proprietor has given it publication. PETER AKERS.

Ebenezer, Ill., June 13, 1843.

(Certificate from the Rev. Wm. M. Grubbs.)

Having frequently during the past winter and spring used as a remedy for colds and hoarseness, "William Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam," I am fully satisfied that it is a safe and good medicine.

WM. M. GRUBBS.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 4, 1843.

The genuine article has the directions and written signature of the proprietor on each bottle.

WM. HAMILTON.

For sale by *W. A. Herron*, agent for Peoria.

Jacksonville, Ills. 25, 1843. 1—y

Salt, Groceries &c.

THE subscribers have on hand a good stock of *Salt, Groceries and Dry Goods,* which they offer on as good terms as any of the *would be wholesale establishments.* Please call and examine for yourselves. WILLARD & TREVOR.

January 5, 1844

E. A. RADFORD,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pekin and the vicinity that he has opened a shop in this place, where he may be found at all times, ready to execute on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner, all work connected with the Tailoring business, that may be entrusted to him.

PRICES LOW,

in accordance with the times, and all kinds of produce taken in payment. Next door above Lawrence Doyle's store, Court St., PEKIN.

Pekin, Oct. 20, 1843. 1y

Cash Advances.

THE subscribers will make liberal cash advances on produce entrusted to them to be sold either in St. Louis, New Orleans or New York.

Jan. 5, 1843. WILLARD & TREVOR.

LOAF SUGAR—In Barrels, or single loaf, for sale by J. P. HOTCHKISS & Co.

Dec 8

Book and Job Printing.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has a handsome assortment of Job Type, and is prepared to execute all kinds of printing, such as blanks, cards, pamplets, handbills, &c. &c., in the neatest style, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits a share of public patronage. All kinds of trade or cash taken in pay.

Office on Main street in the brick building over Lowry's store. T. J. PICKETT.

Peoria, Nov. 3, 1843.

Sands's Sarsaparilla.

THIS unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scorfula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Kingworm, Ulcers and painful affection of the bones, Ulcerated throat and nostrils, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruption, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar, and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed by its passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession the clergy, officers of justice, and numerous private citizens, ample and willing testimony, both written and verbal, to the superior value and efficacy of this preparation. To the poor it is furnished gratuitously, on sufficient proof being furnished of their worthiness.

The following certificates from individuals who have suffered with Scrofula in its severest form, are presented for the careful perusal of the afflicted:

ESSEX, Conn., July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands:—Gent., About eight years since, by being overheated and directly after exposed, I was seized with a severe cold which deranged the whole system. Purple or livid spots appeared on the skin, attended with violent pain of the head; the symptoms being alarming, a physician was called who prescribed blistering and leeching, which produced partial relief. Hard bony lumps formed under the skin on various parts of the body, and the doctor pronounced my complaint hereditary Scrofula now for the first time developed. The following winter my sight failed in both eyes; medical aid was again resorted to which relieved my sight during the summer; my nose now began to increase in size and the whole body rapidly enlarged with a dropsical swelling. The nose even grew very sore and discharged profusely the most loathsome substance. My whole system was involved in disease; the lumps softened and discharged freely, producing great debility; ulcers now broke out on the legs, and to complete my misery, the muscles and sinews contracted so that I was rendered nearly helpless. I remained with little change in this condition until last October, when I was suddenly seized with an indiscribable sensation which rendered me nearly unconscious, and my friends supposed it was the will of kind Providence to rid me of my sufferings, but from this I recovered only to suffer on: the ulcers had become one continuous sore entirely raw.

It was in this condition I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many remarkable cures I saw published. It came to me as some guardian angel; and I can scarcely tell why, yet from the moment I heard it mentioned I was impressed fully with the belief that this was to be the Good Samaritan for me—and truly it has wrought wonders in my case. After using it a few days my pains grew easier, the swelling of the body and limbs went down, the ulcers commenced healing, and I rested well. After suffering every thing but the pains of death, how happy am I and how grateful do I feel to be able to add another testimonial to the efficacy of your priceless Sarsaparilla!

My health is restored, and I have walked four miles without inconvenience. I superintend my family affairs, and in fact feel almost like being in a new world. I am induced to make this public acknowledgment from a deep sense of duty due to you as a means in the hands of God of restoring a fellow mortal from a premature grave. Language is inadequate to express my feelings. May the Lord be with you, and make his face to shine upon you, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and deeply indebted friend. To the afflicted I would say, Do not despair: for however desperate your case may be, you surely have an antidote at hand—viz., SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. Trust to no other, however great their pretensions.

MONISSA SIMMONS.

Middlesex co. ss.—Essex, Conn., July 25, 1843.—Personally appeared the above named Monissa Simmons, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

GURDON SMITH, *J. P.*

We the subscribers, being personally acquainted with Mrs. Monissa Simmons, do not hesitate to say that we consider the above statement of her case substantially true and entitled to confidence.

REUBEN POST, Deacon Baptist Church,
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant,
CHAS. GREENLEAF, Sur. Dentist,
A. F. WHITTEMORE, Post Master.

REMARKABLE CURE OF HIP DISEASE

New York, July 26th, 43.

Messrs. Sands:—Gent. My daughter aged six years was attacked with the hip disease when two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse until recently, and her suffering at intervals was most painful to behold and baffles all description The head of the hip bone was thrown entirely out of place, after which matter or puss formed in the socket of the joint, and for many months in succession she was entirely deprived of all natural rest. She was reduced to a mere skeleton and very often exclaimed, "Oh, Mother! I wish it might please the 'good Man' above to take me to himself." It was my fervent prayer her sufferings might be terminated and my anxious fears removed.

The Almighty has promised to be with us in six troubles, and in the seventh he will not leave us nor forsake us, if we put our trust and confidence in Him —and truly I can say it has been verified in the present case. Through His blessing and your instrumentality, my child lives—yes, is restored to perfect health, and is a living monument of the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies within our reach, had the bone once set, had it blistered and purged, without effect. She commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and in less than a week there was an evident improvement: a discharge came on from the hip joint, and in a few days it commenced healing, and in less than two weeks was entirely closed. During the time of using the Sarsaparilla she passed large quantities of worms, which aided materially in hastening the cure. She rapidly improved in health and strength, her appetite increased, and she is now entirely restored, and wholly so by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

With the grateful feelings of a mother's heart and father's joy, we subscribe ourselves your friend.

WM. S. BAILEY,
SARAH BAILEY.
No. 596 Fourth st

We the subscribers, being neighbors to William and Sarah Bailey, know the above statement in relation to their child and the cure performed by Sands' Sarsaparilla to be strictly true.

WM. POWERS,
JOAN MYERS.

SCROFULA CURED OF SIX YEARS STANDING.

Philadelphia, July 23, '43.

Messrs. Sands: Gent.—In the month of June '37, I was attacked with cramp in the stomach, induced by a sudden check of perspiration. By timely remedies I was relieved, but my system had received a shock from which I did not recover. About eight weeks after this, a scrofulous lump appeared on my breast, which gradually increased to the size of a hen's egg, and then became excessively painful. I tried differs Panaceas without deriving any benefit whatever, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a homœopathic physician, who left me suffering more than he found me. The scrofula now appeared in my right knee and ancle; my leg swelled to four times its natural size and threatened extensive ulceration rendering me for years a helpless cripple, the greater part of the time suffering excruciating anguish. I now had recourse again to the old practice, was cupped and blistered very severely, but all to no purpose. I then tried the Thompsonian practice with the same, result, and now I despaired of ever being cured. My appetite entirely failed and I became a mere skeleton; for months I could not sleep in bed, but passed the night limping about the room; the moment I laid down the pain became insupportable. Iodine was used internally and externally but all in vain, and now to add to the horrors of my situation, a large tumor appeared on the lower part of the spine, which become excessively painful and tender, rendering it almost impossible to sit down and I despaired of ever getting well.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by your Sarsaparilla my friends induced me to make one more trial, which I did, scarcely daring to hope for relief.

Your agent, S. P. Thompson, furnished me with the Sarsaparilla, and what was my astonishment and delight; after taking a few bottles, to find I was getting well. A few more completed the cure, and now I can say I am well. Yes, after six years of indescribable suffering, can say *I am well,* and entirely owe my restoration to health, through the blessing of Providence, to your Sarsaparilla—a medicine whose virtues should be known throughout the world. I return you my sincere thanks and shall always be happy to give any farther information to the afflicted by applying to me at my residence, No. 39 New market st.

THOMAS BURR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands's & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York, and for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has, and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases, to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

TUCKER & MANSFIELD, agents by special appointment of the proprietors for Peoria and vicinity.

Nov. 7, 1843.

MRS. JACOB SLOUGH'S

Vegetable Anti Bilous Dispeptic Pills.

THESE pills are a mild but active cathartic, cleansing the stomach and bowels of all bilious humors and other impurities of the blood, and acting upon the liver and the bile more powerfully than either calomel or blue pill. They also open the pores of the skin, remove all pressure and congestion of the lungs, prevent the termination of blood to the head—remove all dizziness, and promote a free circulation of the blood. They strengthen the bowels and remove all costiveness, and the most obstinate cases of phthisic have been removed by them. For summer complaint or diarrhea they are excellent, and also for the piles, both blind and bleeding. They have been used with great success in the falling of the fundament or prolapsus ani; they are excellent for the female sex in a stage of pregnancy, also fluor albus, and for the dysentery. Females during the changes of life will find these pills an invaluable medicine they are excellent for the rheumatism, and enlargement of the joints and all chronic diseases; they will break up all bilious attacks in cases of fever, or fever and ague, if taken in time: they have been eminently successful in every instance. A long list of certificates might be given, if necessary.

The dose for a grown person is from one to five, according to the constitution, to be taken on going to bed. In ordinary cases the dose ought to be repeated in twenty four hours, and in all chronic diseases they must be used in small doses sufficient to keep the bowels open once or twice a day. Persons using these pills will soon become acquainted with their properties so as to regulate their use according to their constitution. In conjunction with the Guilder Cordial, they will remove the most obstinate diseases if persevered in. On taking the first dose they may nauseate the stomach, but the second dose will not have that effect. The dose for a child from one year to two is one fourth of a pill, repeated in twenty four hours; from three to five, from one half to one pill. Repeat the dose as the case may require.

Accompanying each box of the pills, printed directions for their use are given more fully, together with a list of certificates for thei efficacy. The two following, from gentlemen well known in Fulton and Peoria counties, only are inserted here:

I hereby certify, that I have used a number of boxes of Mrs. Slough's anti bilious dyspeptic pills, and believe them to be the best medicine I have ever used; and I have also witnessed their good effects on numerous other persons. BENONI HASKIN.

Near Farmington, Sept. 8, 18.

I hereby certify I have used Mrs. Slough's anti bilious pills, and having received personal benefit therefrom, and witnessed their good effects on others, recommend them to the public as an invaluable medicine. THOMAS BRYANT.

Peoria, October 1, 1844. —1y

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

FOR SALE BY

TUCKER & MANSFIELD, Peoria.

G. S. ROSE, Rome.

J. WRIGHT & Co., Canton.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, impure State of the fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, The sickness incident to Females in Delicate health, Every kind of weakness of Digestive Organs, and in all general derangements of Health these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy.

They restore health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS. beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. In proof of their extraordinary efficacy the proprietor would refer to the numerous certificates voluntarily given to the public by individuals of every station in society who have derived permanent cures from their exclusive use.—They embrace nearly every form of disease, are clear, direct and explicit in description, are voluntarily given in every case by the persons cured, who state their names and places of residence, and are consequently of indisputable and conclusive authority. The invalid on perusing them will probably find some case similar to his own. They also establish the fact that these excellent and truly useful medicines have been fully tested, sanctioned and prescribed by many respectable and skilful members of the medical faculty, whose discernment and magnanimity rendered them superior to the paltry and pernicious prejudices of the "little ones" of the profession, and whose moral courage and philanthropy induced them to make public for the benefit of their fellow men, the happy results that invariably attended the faithful use of Moffat's Life medicines.

The certificates are published in the Good Samaritan, a newspaper issued monthly in the city of New York, copies of which may be seen by calling upon the agents of the proprietor, who are to be found in every city and town of importance in the Union.

Druggists, country merchants, &c. in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan and the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, who desire the appointment of agent, and a supply of the medicines, can address (postage paid) E. M. CLARK, Esq., JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, Attorney and travelling agent for the proprietor for all the northwestern states and territories, who is fully empowered to settle the accounts of agents and collect and receive all moneys due and owing by them: to revoke the appointment of delinquent agents and to appoint agents and to furnish them with the medicines, of which he has a supply at convenient points on the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

The agents will receive from him an order for medicines on the nearest place of deposit, and will be allowed the expense of transportation and the liberal commission of 25 per cent, on sales.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

☞ Applications for agencies to Mr. Clarke may be left at the store of Tucker & Mansfield, Peoria, with whom a deposit of the medicines is made.

New Store! New Goods!

AMOS P. BARTLETT AND LEONARD HOLLAND,

HAVE associated themselves together in business under the firm of Bartlett & Holland, and are now opening in the new brick store at the corner of Main and Washington streets, a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, purchased by one of the firm in New York and Boston, which will be sold low for ready pay, *cash or produce.* We would invite our friends, and all desiring to purchase goods, to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the lowest. BARTLETT & HOLLAND.

Peoria, Nov. 3, 1843. tf

DRIED FRUIT.—Just received a small lot of dried apples and peaches and for sale low.

Nov. 24, 1843. J. P. HOTCHKISS & Co.

PETER'S PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalelled in the history of the most popular medicines which preceded them or have followed in their track. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients, to which these Pills owe their efficacy is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the natura and *modus operandi*, of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and the organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America, England and West Indies and on the continent of Europe, the curative powers of Peters' vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called *the medicine par excellence* of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other Pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs, and home manufactured certificates.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS,

May be termed a universal medicine for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendent fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterizes the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflamation so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate.—In bilious disorders resultant or intermittant fever, dyspepsia, cholera, cholic, diarrohea, dropsy, sour or fited eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation.

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILL acts as a PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digested matter on the coats of the intestines, and which when combined with the biliary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle, from which it expels all acrid particles, and all humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place, which fits them for the purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To imbue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which their medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first physicians here, and abroad.

In the early months of Spring, when the animal and vegetable worlds are alike influenced by the change of season, aperient medicines are speedily beneficial. One dose of PETERS' Vegetable Pills taken at this season, may save hundreds of dollars in Doctor's bills during the approaching heats of Summer. Be wise in time. "Preserve and regulate" now, now that you may not have to contend with disease in its fiercest forms hereafter.

Are you subject to pain in the stomach, or bowels after eating, accompanied by depression of spirits, and an indisposition to active employment of body or mind—shooting pains in the back and limbs—uneasiness in the region of the liver and kidneys—cold feet—faintness and trembling after strong exertions; in short have you any of the sensations which denote a derangement of the digestive or secretive functions, and consequently an impure state of the blood? If so, and you value health take Peters' Vegetable Pills, and insure the restoration of that invaluable blessing.

AGENTS.—Dr. D. Lincoln, Doolittle & Lenhart, Pekin; Tucker & Mansfield, Peoria; Dr. S. Christy, Farmington; G. Snyder, Lacon; J. M. Shinn, Canton; and throughout the state of Illinois and the Union.

Prevention Better than Cure.

BOTH ARE EFFECTED BY OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

Fever and ague, Chill fever, Dumb ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers and all the various forms of Billious Diseases, Speedily and Thoroughly cured by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue,

THIS invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a billious climate, and is never known to fail of curing *Fever and ague,* or any of the above diseases.

It is equally effectual for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, enlargement of the Liver: also enlargement of the Spleen, called *Ague Cake,* and the various forms of billious indigestion. These, with the other varied affections of such climates, arising from a common *miasmal cause,* are only modifications of the same disease, and equally controlled by the same remedy.

Residents of billious climates, emigrants, or persons traveling through infected districts of country, will find the Cholagogue an invariable and absolute preventive.

The thousands who have used this medicine need no further evidence of its value than its happy restorative effects. Those to whom it is a new remedy, and who are unacquainted with its merits, can have the most satisfactory testimonials in its favor, on application to the undersigned agent Among those who have used it themselves, or in their families, and who have recommended it to the confidence of the public, are the following distinguished individuals of the state of Michigan, where it was first introduced; Hon. Wm. Woodbridge of the U. S. Senate; late governor of Michigan; Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, chief justice of the supreme court; Hon. Ross Wilkins, U. S. district judge for the district of Michigan; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, chancellor of said state; Hon. Z. Platt, attorney general; Hon. S. V. Trowbridge of the U. S. Senate; Lucius Abbott M. D. late surgeon U. S. army; Rev. Charles Reighley, chaplain U. S. army; Rev. John O'Brien, rector of Trinity church, Monroe—besides many others of the first respectability.

Each bottle of medicine is accompanied with a *pamphlet,* on the "Causes, Treatment and Cure of Fever and Ague, and other diseases of billious climates," containing much valuable information.

A supply of the above invaluable medicine just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

J. P. HOTCHKISS & Co.

Also for sale by the following agents in the state of Michigan:

W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Ann Arbor.
J. A. Weeks, Pontiac.
John Wells, Port Huron,
B. Dansard, Monroe.
D. K. Underwood, Adrian.
J. C. Allen, Ypsilanti.
B. Hopkins, Jackson,
H. Stocking, Tecumseh.
E. P. Champlin & Co., Jonesville.
John Smith, Clinton.
John T. Hayne, Coldwater.
Brotherson & Co., Manchester,
Comstock & Halzey, Marshall.
Geo. Browning, Kalamazoo.
Jonathan Hoyt, Niles;
C. Shepard, Grand Rapids.

Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms and will find the article worthy of attention.

J. P. HOTCHKISS & Co.,
Water Street, 3 doors below Fulton.

Peoria, Oct 27, 1843. tf

CHAIR FACTORY.

ORR & WHITE would respectfully inform the public that they intend to carry on the above business in all its various

BRANCHES,

On the South side of St. Mary Street, between Second and 3rd. They will keep constantly on hand a variety of

Plain and Medium Furniture,

of the first quality. Also MAHOGANY Furniture such as Centre Tables, Card Tables, Bureaus Secretaries &c. on hand and made to order.

MAHOGANY AND COMMON CHAIRS

of the best quality, constantly on hand. Old Furniture repaired and varnished.—Prices shall be uniform and reasonable. In addition to their wareroom they have connected a

Large Turning Shop,

where all orders for turning will be promptly attended to.

Pekin, October 20, 43. 1y.

Universal Sanative Pills.

ARE unsurpassed either in case of operation or as a Universal Family Medicine, and may be taken in any stage of disease with perfect safety, and are particularly recommended in all cases of billious attacks, and all delicate female complaints as being a safe and sure remedy. These pills are warranted to contain no mercurial substance, price 25 cents per box; each box has directions for use. None genuine unless signed *B. S. Hall, Lowell, Mass.*

For sale by W. A. HERRON, Main st.

Oct. 1843—y

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5 CASKS Boston saleratus, a prime article for sale for cash by

Dec. 29, 1843. *SWEAT & WOODBURY.*